FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.
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... Assistant in the Male Department ...
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... June 15, 1854. 5-6tf

Clinton Female Institute.
... Session of this Institute will ... Monday the 7th day of August next. ... is now in a flourishing condition. ... Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical ... of the Institute, and to make ... the Library as the progress of the ...
... in connection with the ... imparting knowledge, and the ... the utmost attention will be given to ...
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y.
... Board of Trustees.
June 15, 1854. 6-6tf

LEATHER BANDS.
... is now putting machinery for stretching ... and lacing Bands with copper rivets, ... the strength of sewing or other machines, made ... Bands are warranted to run ... Bands ... this way will last three times as long as ... Bands, and ... per cent more power than the ... They are made out of the ... Spanish Leather, and are ... Rolling and Manufacturing Co. ... the best ... in New York.
CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph Co., N. C.
Refer to our Bosses Workers, Mt. Deep River ... Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayette...
March 3, 1854. 75-tf

NEW GOODS
AT MARY'S GARDEN.
... is receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, to ...
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,
... every article usually kept in a Country Store, ... Cash or Cash Produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. ... than the Fayetteville price, payable in ... Stocks and Hooding wanted.
G. W. LAWRENCE.
... Sept. 28, 1854. 55-6tf

1000 *Acres of Land for Sale.*
... offers 1000 acres of good Turpentine LAND for sale, situated in Nicholson's creek, ... Westward from Fayetteville in Cumberland County, ... Fayetteville and Centre ... which is well adapted to cotton.
... JAMES JENKINS.
... 12-3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ROBESON COUNTY
... of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1854
... Neill McDonald, and wife vs. Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew.
... for partition of Land. To August Term, 1854.
... case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the ... that Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and ... Dew, who are Heirs at Law and Tenants in com... of the Estate of Henry Trawick, deceased, that ... Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David ... hath removed from the State and are to residents ... State. It is ordered by the Court, that publica... be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper ... published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six ... successive weeks, notifying the said Cornelius Trawick, ... Alexander Dew, and David Dew to be and appear be... the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter ... to be holden for said County of Robeson, at ... Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday ... November next, to plead, answer or demur to said ... or the same will be taken pro confesso and ... ex parte as to them.
... Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, ... in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, ... 1854, and 79th American Independence.
... 25th Oct., 1854.
SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.

NOTICE.
... Godwin and Enoch Godwin, Administrators of Jonathan Godwin, Dec'd.
Heirs at Law of said Jonathan Godwin.
Petition for sale of Slaves for division.
... to the satisfaction of the Justices of ... Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the ... Sampson, that Nathan Godwin, dec'd Godwin ... Godwin, heirs of said decd., are non-... It is therefore Ordered that publication be ... in some public newspaper for the space of six ... said Defendants may be notified to come ... and plead, answer or demur, or Judgment ... them pro confesso as to them.
... J. R. BLANCH, Clerk of the Court of Pleas ... Sessions, August Term, 1854.
J. R. BLANCH, Clerk.
... 28-6ow

FOR SALE.
... a beautiful bay Mare, six years old, ... Buggy animal, and trots a mile inside ... minutes.
D. W. C. BENBOW.
46*3

$20 Reward.
... the above reward for the apprehension ... to jail or his ... A. ADAM, who ... absconded about the 25th of last month. Said ... is about 5 feet 9 inches high.
JNO. L. McLAURIN.
Marlboro Dist., S. C., Oct. 30. 46*4t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1854.

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.—Though we published on Monday the resolutions adopted by this body, we feel it due to the highly respectable assemblage to copy the proceedings in full. They will be found in another column.

MR. DOBBIN.—We find the following in the "Union" of Tuesday last. Mr. Dobbin refusing to be a candidate for Senator, opens the door to a host of small-fry aspirants:—

It is well known that the name of Mr. Dobbin has been associated recently, by the public press and in conversation, with the senatorial honors soon to be conferred by the legislature of North Carolina on two of her statesmen. It is also, perhaps, equally well known that he is a gentleman of great popularity in his native State, and that he has hosts of friends who are enthusiastic in their desire to elevate him to the Senate, for which his prudence, his sound judgment, and eloquence so well fit him.

We learn, however, *upon inquiry*, that the honorable Secretary has very recently written to his friends at home, desiring them not to present his name to the legislature as a candidate for an election to the Senate. We have reason to know, also, that the relations between the President and Mr. D are not merely agreeable, but are of that warm and friendly and confiding character which causes the President to be deeply solicitous that he should remain in the cabinet. We believe it will be conceded by all that Mr. Dobbin has administered the department over which he presides with superiability, ability, and energy; that his suggestive mind, animated by a deep interest in the navy, has already presented for consideration reforms calculated to infuse a new spirit into our gallant navy, and make it truly, "a right arm of defence." North Carolina may well be proud of her son, and well may the President be happy to retain the benefit of his prudent counsels, his ardent friendship, and his untiring energy.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.—We hope that the ensuing Legislature will pass a judicious and liberal act authorising Limited Partnerships.—The system has worked well in other States, not only fostering commerce, but aiding to establish in business young men of good character but small means. By our present laws, we believe, any one who advances capital in merchandize, as a partner, is bound for all the debts and losses of the concern. This deters capitalists from such investments. But if a man might put into such a concern, say five, or ten, or twenty thousand dollars, thereby profitably employing his own money and at the same time aiding a friend, the active partner in the business, there would be many such instances in this as in other States.

ORANGE COUNTY FAIR.—The Hillsborough Recorder says that the First Fair of the Orange Agricultural Society exceeded in interest the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the movement. Upwards of three hundred articles were exhibited. The attendance, particularly on the second day, was very large. Mr. Cameron's address was delivered to a very large audience. It is to be published, and a copy placed in the hands of every farmer in the county.

A subscription was commenced for the purchase of grounds and erection of buildings for permanent Fair Grounds.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Wadesborough has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The annual meeting of stockholders in this Bank was held in Wilmington on Monday last. The President's Report showed a very profitable business during the past year—two dividends of 6 per cent each, and nearly 6 per cent more carried to surplus fund.

DR. SPENCER D. ARMSTRONG.—Our readers will recollect that this man was confined for a long time in Edgecombe jail, on a charge of being accessary to the murder of Tillman Hunt, and that he broke jail some months ago. Since that time he has been flourishing in Alabama and Florida, getting goods under false pretences, and selling drafts on the North where he had no funds. For these offences, perpetrated under the alias of John Strong, he has been arrested in Mobile. It has been suggested that Gov. Reid will demand him of the Governor of Alabama, but we hope he will be allowed to have justice administered to him there before he is brought back.

A DEAR HOG.—At the late term of Cabarrus Superior Court, as we learn from the Concord Gazette, a suit was tried for a hog which weighed about 40 lbs. and was worth about $1, the costs of suit amounting to near two hundred dollars!

NOT A FAIR STATEMENT.—The Wilmington Journal says of the Northern elections this week,—

"We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that there is any man at the South, of any party, whose feelings and sympathies do not lead him to hope that victory will perch upon the banners of the Democratic party, who fight to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska Laws, rather than upon those of the motley combination opposed to them, and pledged to unmitigated hostility to the South and to the repeal of the Laws in question."

If the above were a true statement of the facts, it would be reasonable to expect all parties at the South to rejoice at the success of the Locofocos. But it is *not* true, as we have repeatedly shown, and show in this day's paper. The "democratic party" fight for the spoils. Their leaders profess at home the most ultra anti-Southern sentiments; and the voters help to swell the "motly combination" spoken of by the Journal. Therefore, we, for one, do *not* hope that "victory will perch upon the banners of the democratic party." We are indifferent to the result, but believe that whoever may be elected, Whig, Loco, or abolitionist, it is about the same to the South.

THE NORTHERN LOCOFOCOS.—It is a duty, not a pleasure, to expose the insidious hostility to the South of those who are vauntingly held up by their partizans here as our "natural allies." Materials for this exposure daily present themselves, and the only difficulty is, what to select amidst such abundant facts. The Locofoco papers here at the South, intent on keeping possession of "the spoils," traitorously conceal all these things from their readers, and praise those who are the deadliest enemies, *at home*, of the South. What one of them has had the honesty and the patriotism to tell its readers of the motives which have been avowed by President Pierce, Douglas, Cass, Stuart, and others, as influencing their support of the Nebraska bill—motives of deadly hostility to the South? Their sentiments are traitorously concealed, just as Martin Van Buren's were, in the hope to preserve a party ascendency, at the expense of the rights of the South, and even the very existence of its peculiar institution. In the face of all the accumulated evidences of the unsoundness of the Northern Locofocos, Southern Locofocos are daily regaled with such stuff as this from a late Washington Union:—

"Do not let our southern friends deceive themselves *that any other party can ever arise in the free States to which the cause of the equality of the States, and of the rights of the States, can be so fearlessly committed as to the democratic party.* To break down such men as Franklin Pierce, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglas, and their associates, and with them the democratic party, is that scheme which, once successful, consolidates the North in one fearful array against the South."

Such nauseous stuff as this, so notoriously untrue, not only disgusts honest men at the South, but calls forth rebuke even from Locofocos at the North. The Albany Argus, well known for thirty years past, or more, as the great organ of democracy in New York, declares that the Union does not give its readers a full and fair view of the real condition of parties in New York, that it is "either heedless of the fact or carefully keeping it from sight that the partisans whom it recognises as Administration men in New York are almost all unrepentant and unwashed Freesoilers, and that every leading paper of that faction was an advocate of Van Buren and Adams and the Buffalo platform in 1848."

To prove its assertion, the Argus says,—

"If there is any County in the State of New York in which the Administration's particular partisans might be considered numerous, it is the county of Onondaga. It has been the boast of the Van Burenites and Woolly Whigs that Hutkerism never had a foothold there. Abolitionism is rampant. The press is exclusively of the pure black stamp. The editor of the Administration organ in that county is reputed a Jerry Rescuer. The postmasters are nearly all open Abolitionists."

On the 11th of October the 'Union's' especial friends who are of course 'better Democrats' than the insubordinate Hards,' held their Convention, under the very noses of the Federal officials, some of whom in fact were members of that body. We copy, for the consolation of the Union, a specimen of the way they talked in its Convention:

"Resolved, That by this act of treachery and breach of faith on the part of the Slave States the Free States are absolved from all obligations (if any existed) to uphold or abide by other legislative compacts on the slavery question, and are admonished to place no further trust in the political integrity and good faith of the Slave States.

"Resolved, That, entertaining this view of slavery, we are opposed to any action of the Federal Government calculated or designed to extend its area, increase its power, or prolong its existence. On the contrary, so far as the votes and influence of the Democracy of this county may affect the result, we demand such an exercise of all the constitutional functions of that Government *as shall tend to the restriction, discouragement, and final extinction of slavery.*

"Resolved, *That we can not consent to any further increase of the political power of slavery in this Confederacy* by the acquisition of more slave territory or *the admission of more slave States;* and we will withhold our votes from any candidate for Representative in Congress whose soundness on this subject there is reason to doubt.

"Resolved, That whereas, by the rule of construction established by the Federal Constitution itself, the Federal Government can exercise no powers not delegated by that instrument; and whereas no power is thereby delegated to the Federal Legislature to pass laws providing for the rendition of fugitives from service, *therefore the act of Congress commonly known as the fugitive slave act is without constitutional authority, and ought to be repealed.*"

"These resolutions, in a Convention of one hundred and thirty to forty members, were passed with only a few dissenting voices—the Skaneateles Democrat (Administration) says 'enthusiastically.'

"We hope the Union will not fail to give to the world through its columns the language enunciated *by the only Soft Convention held in this State*, we believe, since the Seymour State Convention, *which has passed any resolutions at all.*"

Now we ask, why do not the Union, and other Southern Locofoco papers, publish and denounce such infamous sentiments as the above? If put forth by a Whig Convention, they would have done so. And are abolition sentiments less abolition when uttered by a Locofoco than when uttered by a Whig?

FREE RAIL ROADS.—Lieut. Maury is engaged in writing a series of letters on internal improvements in Virginia. In one of these he suggests that, instead of a canal from Covington to the Ohio, the State should build a double track rail road and throw it open to all comers—that is, allow every man who pleases to put cars and locomotives upon the track.

The competition, difference in speed, private quarrels, &c. would soon result in a general "smash up" of the trains and of Mr. Maury's notions. As the Petersburg Intelligencer says: "Fond as we are of Railroad travelling we should certainly make our will before starting upon a free track like this on which the game would be, every locomotive for itself 'and the d—l take the hindmost.'"

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

SALISBURY, Nov. 2d, 1854.

Pursuant to a call, a general Internal Improvement Convention met this day.

On motion, E. J. Erwin, Esq., of the county of Burke, was called to the Chair, and John M. Rose of Cumberland, and N. N. Fleming of Rowan, were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Reid of Duplin, the members of this Convention were requested to present their names at the Secretary's table, when the following delegates were reported from their respective counties, viz:

Alexander—A. C. McIntosh, Hugh Oxford, J. W. Jones, G. W. Long, A. M. Bogle.

Burke—E. J. Erwin, A. Myers, E. E. Greenlee, Philip Warlick, W. L. McRee.

Catawba—D. B. Gaither, F. H. Crawford, T. L. Lowe, M. L. McCorkle.

Craven—Edward R. Stanly.

Cumberland—Geo. McNeill, D. G. McRae, John H. Cook, H. L. Myrover, Joseph Arey, Duncan McLaurin, Theodore Martine, Thomas A. E. Evans, John M. Rose, T. R. Underwood, W. McL. McKay, Gen. A. D. McLean, J. C. McNair.

Carteret—C. R. Thomas.

Caldwell—N. A. Powell.

Duplin—David Reid.

Iredell—David Waddell, John Davidson, Andrew Baggarly, A. F. Wallace, L. Griffith, E. Wooton, O. Wooton, T. Heath, A. Willard, W. Smith, J. F. Cash, Col. D. Ramsay, Sam'l R. Bell, D. L. Sharpe, J. S. O. Byers, W. P. Caldwell, M. H. Brandon, John Trivitt, John K. Potts, P. B. Chambers, Col. John Murdoch, J. F. McNeely.

Montgomery—Samuel H. Christian, Edward Burrage.

New Hanover—B. W. Vick, Wm. H. Marsh.

Onslow—Col. L. W. Humphrey, John A. Averitt.

Rowan—Col. J. F. McCorkle, Wm. Murphy, John L. Shaver, D. A. Davis, John A. Boyden, B. F. Fraley, John D. Brown, B. B. Roberts, T. D. Cowan, John McRorie, Chas. F. Fisher, M. Brown, J. F. Chambers, H. L. Robards, A. H. Caldwell, N. Boyden, N. N. Fleming, Samuel Reeves, Dr. Samuel Kerr, J. C. McConnaughey, C. L. Torrence, D. Barringer, C. A. Rose, C. L. Partee, M. S. McKenzie, Daniel Wood, Geo. R. Johnson, B. Craige, J. M. Horah, T. T. Maxwell, Samuel Harrison, Moses L. Brown, W. P. Graham, J. M. Coffin, G. A. Miller, J. J. Bruner, J. C. Cannon, Robert Murphy, Benj. Sumner, Dr. J. G. Ramsey, J. G. Fleming, Wm. Murdoch, H. C. Simonton.

Sampson—W. S. Devane, Patrick Murphy.

Stanly—A. C. Freeman, J. M. McCorkle, H. Marshall, J. S. Turner.

On motion of Col. Humprey, of Onslow, the Chairman was requested to appoint one member from each County, to report permanent officers for the Convention.

The Chairman appointed

Col. S. W. Humphrey, of Onslow: D. B. Gaither, Catawba; S. H. Christian, Montgomery; A. M. Bogle, Alexander; N. A. Powell, Caldwell; Patrick Murphy, Sampson; A. C. Freeman, Stanly; David Reid, Duplin; W. H. Marsh, New Hanover; W. L. McRee, Burke; E. R. Stanly, Craven; C. R. Thomas, Carteret; P. B. Chambers, Iredell; C. F. Fisher, Rowan; D. G. McRae, Cumberland.

On motion, of Mr. Sumner, of Rowan,

Resolved, That all persons present, or who shall be in attendance, on this Convention, who have not been appointed delegates thereto, be requested to take seats in the same.

On motion of Mr. McNeill, Rev. Mr. Gilchrist was requested to open the proceedings of this Convention, by Prayer.

After the same, adjourned till 3 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 2.

The Committee appointed to recommend permanent officers of the Convention, made a report recommending the following persons:

For President—DAVID REID, of Duplin.

For Vice Presidents—E. J. Erwin, of Burke; Geo. McNeill, of Cumberland; Benj. Sumner, of Rowan; S. R. Bell, of Iredell; Edward R. Stanly, of Craven.

For Secretaries—Jno. M. Rose, of Cumberland; N. N. Fleming, of Rowan.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and the officers appointed conducted to their several seats.

The President made his acknowledgments to the Convention, in a few eloquent remarks, which were received with considerable applause by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Marsh, of New Hanover,—

Resolved, That the Rules of Order of the House of Commons of the last Legislature, be adopted as Rules for the government of this Convention so far as the same may be applicable.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, of Onslow,—

Resolved, That the counties represented in this convention, be entitled to vote upon all questions before it, according to their representation in the House of Commons in the Legislature of North Carolina.

The following delegates appeared and took seats in the Convention, viz:

Mecklenburg.—Jno. A. Young, Wm. Johnson, C. J. Fox, J. R. Davidson.

New Hanover.—Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Wm. H. McRary.

Cabarrus.—Dr. F. M. Henderson.

On motion Mr. Murphy, of Sampson,—

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of one member from each County represented in this Convention, be appointed by the President, to whom shall be referred all matters offered for the consideration of this Convention, and that they have leave to report thereon.

The President appointed

Nathaniel Boyden, of Rowan; A. M. Bogle, of Alexander; W. L. McRee, of Burke; D. B. Gaither, of Catawba; Jno. H. Cook, of Cumberland; C. R. Thomas, of Carteret; N. A. Powell, of Caldwell; W. P. Caldwell, of Iredell; S. H. Christian, of Montgomery; Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, of New Hanover; J. A. Averitt, of Onslow; Wm. S. Devane, of Sampson; J. S. Turner, of Stanly; C. J. Fox, Mecklenburg; Dr. F. M. Henderson, Cabarrus.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the President and Vice Presidents of the Convention, were added to the Committee.

A communication from Wm. A. Lenoir, of the county of Caldwell addressed to the President of this Convention was laid before the same, and on motion referred to the select Committee.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Humphrey, of Onslow.

Resolved, That it is expedient to construct a *a main trunk line* of the Rail Road from the most eligible point on Beaufort Harbour, via Kenansville, Fayetteville and Salisbury, thence West, by the most practicable route to the Tennessee line; that the said line is strictly a great *State* work and that the Legislature be requested to appropriate two thirds of the amount of the cost of said work.

On motion of Mr. Devane, of Sampson the resolution was referred to the Select Committee.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. McCorkle, of Catawba.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislature at its next session, that two thirds of the Capital Stock necessary to complete the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Beaufort Harbour via Kinston and Newbern, and also, the extension of the N. C. Rail Road West from Salisbury to the Tennessee be appropriated by the State as soon as one third of the Capital Stock necessary for the same shall be subscribed by individuals and counties.

On motion of Mr. McKay, of Cumberland, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1854.

The following Delegates reported their names, viz:

Randolph.—Hugh McCain.

Mecklenburg.—Sam'l J. Lowrie.

Davie.—A. G. Carter.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Baggarly, of Iredell:

Resolved, That the North Carolina Western branch from Salisbury Central Rail Road via South Troy, be considered for extension to the Watauga Pass.

On motion of Mr. Boyden, of Rowan, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Boyden, from the general Select Committee submitted the following

REPORT.

The general Select Committee have performed the duty assigned them as well as the brief period allowed for consultation would permit, and have directed me to submit the following Report:

Your Committee, in the first place deemed it expedient to recommend to the Convention the adoption of some general principle which should in their opinion, guide the Legislature in lending its aid to Railroads, or other works of Internal Improvements. And your Committee, upon the suggestion of the Honorable gentleman from New Hanover, agreed upon the following resolution with great unanimity. [See Resolution below.]

Your Committee then thought it necessary to point out certain works of Internal Improvements which would come within the scope of the aforesaid resolution, and in performing this duty they found more difficulty than in the adoption of the principle, as it is usually much easier to establish a proper governing principle, than to determine all the cases that fall within it.

Your Committee had little or no difficulty in recommending as falling within the principle thus adopted, the construction of a Railroad from Goldsborough via Kinston and Newbern to Beaufort harbor; and likewise that from Salisbury by the best and most practicable route to some point on the Tennessee line, as proposed by the resolution referred to your Committee, introduced by the gentleman from Catawba.

Your Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution referred to them, introduced by the gentleman from Onslow. Your Committee entertained no doubt that the construction of this line of Railroad would tend to the development of the resources of an important section of the State, and to the concentration of the trade thereof upon desirable points in our own State, but some of your Committee feared that it might likewise tend to injure or diminish the value of the capital of the State and individuals already invested in the N. C. Railroad.

A majority of your Committee being of a different opinion, however, recommend the construction of this line of road.

There were then submitted to the consideration of your Committee by the gentleman from Mecklenburg, a resolution for the construction of a line of Railroad from Wilmington or from some point on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road through the town of Charlotte to the Tennessee line. [See the fourth resolution below.]

Some of your Committee entertained the opinion, that although this line of road would undoubtedly contribute to the development of the resources of an interesting and important section of the State, and thus far come within the principle adopted; yet a portion of your committee entertained fears that the construction of this line of road, might tend greatly to diminish the value of the capital of the State already invested in the N. C. Rail Road, and likewise divert a considerable portion of the trade from the Western section of the State, from our own markets, and direct it to the seaports in South Carolina, and thus violate the principle adopted by your Committee; but a majority of your Committee, being of opinion that it would not have this effect, determined to recommend the construction of this line of road also.

Your Committee next proceeded to the consideration of a resolution in the following words, introduced by the gentleman from Mecklenburg: [See Resolution.]

The committee unanimously recommend the adoption of this resolution.

Your Committee cannot flatter themselves that their labors will meet the entire approbation of the Convention,—all they can expect is that they may be used as a starting point in the business of the Convention.

The question being upon the adoption of the resolutions reported by the Committee.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. [*See last Observer.*]

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Mecklenburg,

Resolved, That the next Legislature of the State be requested to make such further appropriation as may be necessary to insure the speedy completion of the North Carolina Rail Road.

On motion of Mr. McRae of Cumberland,

Resolved, That the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention, be a committee to prepare an address and submit to the next General Assembly the proceedings of this body.

Thanks were then, on motion, tendered to the citizens of Salisbury and to the officers of the Convention.

On motion, adjourned, sine die.

GUANO.
400 BAGS Peruvian, received on consignment. For sale by E. W. WILLKINS
Oct. 26. 44*3

NEW YORK LIFE.—Monday's Express under the head of "crimes and casualties" reports the stabbing (and subsequent death) of a policeman by one of the City candidates for Alderman; a negro riot in which a man's head was split open and a woman shot; the stabbing (supposed fatal) of a man by a couple of boys; the conviction in a case of bigamy, and also of a case of amalgamation, &c., &c.

The Express, in commenting upon some of these cases, draws the following pleasant picture of the state of things in the great metropolis of America:

ASSASSINATION AND ANARCHY.

It is no use to mince or mouth over the matter—society in this city, just now, is bordering on an anarchy, under which there is about as little protection for life as there was in Venice in the days of the Bravos,—or in Paris under the sanguinary dispensation of the Jacobin Clubs.

On Saturday our police columns recorded the shameful fact of the arrest and holding to bail of an *Alderman*, charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon,—and to-day a still more damning fact stares us in the face, to make one blush,—if, living in the city of New York these many years past, we have not got tired of blushing. A Democratic *candidate for Alderman* endeavors to rescue from the officers of the law a drunken rowdy political friend,—and because that officer resisted, as he was in duty bound to do, he is with an almost fiend-like ferocity cut to pieces with a knife!

All day yesterday the whole police department were in a state of the greatest excitement, in consequence of this most diabolical atrocity. Many of them called at the Express office to say that, if things go on as they do at present—if they are not permitted to go armed, while required to deal with ruffians who bristle with concealed weapons, they will have to resign. At present they are called upon to sell their lives entirely too cheap.

Seeing that society now seeks among murderous assassins and robbers for its candidates for office—persons to whom is entrusted the guardianship and execution of the laws—it is about time to bethink ourselves of some sort of individual organization entirely outside and independent of the municipal government, that will protect our lives from the assassin's knife, as we walk the streets. It will hardly do now to trust to the police, for the police cannot protect themselves! We are for Law and Order, as long as there is anything like Law and Order to be maintained or upheld; but when there is neither one nor the other, we go for something else. Let us have a Committee of Public Safety—a Vigilance Committee—something—anything—that will give us at least fair play with the assassins.

MARRIED,

In Stanly county, on Tuesday last, Mr. E. DORSEY HUNTLY, of this county, to Miss FANNY LILLY, of Stanly.

DIED,

November 2d, in the 63d year of his age, at the house of Col. John C. McLaurin, Richmond County, on his way home, from the late Synod of N. C., Rev. ARCHIBALD SMITH.

While in Concord, he was a little indisposed, but he started for his residence in Robeson on Monday, apparently in his usual health, and on Wednesday 1st Nov. 3 o'clock, P. M., near Mr. McLaurin's, he was seized with a chill, which, though skilful medical aid was immediately procured, and the attention of kind friends was unwearicdly given, proved to be the chill of death; for he peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, the subsequent morning at 4 o'clock. Thus died at his post in the discharge of duty, this good, laborious, and faithful servant of the Lord. Com.

At the residence of his son, A. B. Marsh, Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham county, on the 24 inst., WILLIAM MARSH, aged 103 years, 10 months. He was born in Virginia, in January, 1751, and removed when a young man to Chatham county, N. C. He early attached himself to the cause of Independence, and was an active Whig in the partizan warfare carried on in the State. The service in which he was mostly employed was one requiring the exercise of great vigilance and courage,—that of carrying despatches, and keeping up a communication and correspondence between the Whig parties and forces in different and distant parts of the State. Throughout his long life he has been distinguished for his kindness, hospitality and honesty. He raised a family of fifteen children, ten of whom survive him, and the number of his lineal descendants is supposed to be about three hundred. He was indeed the Patriarch of a large family, and while he lived a life "without reproach," he could feel the proud gratification arising from seeing his numerous family occupying highly respectable positions in society and distinguished like himself for those qualities which make men useful and life pleasant. Long will his memory be cherished by those who knew him well as a kind and humane master, an obliging neighbor, a loyal citizen, a steadfast friend, an affectionate husband and father.—[Com.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] Nov. 5, Str Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for S W T & Co, J & T Waddill, D & W McLaurin, C E Leete, C T Haigh & Sons, Rockfish Co, R C Mabry, Ray & Pearce, T J Johnson, Beaver Creek Co, E J Hale & Son, Stedman & Horn, P P Johnson, W H Carver, N McLean, B Rose & Son, H McDaniel, S F Garrett, H C Thompson, J K Warden, J R Whitaker, Hall & Sackett, Cedar Falls Co, Troy & Marsh, Greensborough Female College.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4.—Barque M. B. Stetson from Boston. 6.—Schrs. Ben. Gulf Stream, Ben Strong and A J DeRosset from New York, W W Fulton from St. Thomas, W. I., Brig Julia Payson, from Boston. 7.—Schrs. Iowa fm Hyde county, Lizzie Russell from Baltimore, Emily fm New York; Brigs Susan Duncan from Boston, Beronda fm Newcastle, Me. 8.—Schr. Wave fm Oak Island.

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.
E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }
THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.
TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $8 per month.
Oct. 27. 44*tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Pearce & Pemberton are requested to come forward and make payment, as longer time cannot be given.
PEARCE & PEMBERTON.
Oct. 30, 1854. 44*3t

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

A RUSSIAN REMINISCENCE.

Upon one of the coldest days of February 1853, I left Paris by the Orleans Railway. The weather was extremely severe, the frozen snow lay thick in the streets, the asphalt of the boulevards was slippery as glass, sledges scoured the Champs Elysees and Bois de Boulogne. An icy wind whistled round the train as we quitted the shelter of the station, and I regretted, as I buttoned myself to the chin, and shrank into my corner, that the carriage was not full, instead of having but one occupant besides myself.

Opposite to me sat a hale man of about sixty-five, with a quick bright eye, an intelligent, good-humored countenance—somewhat weather-beaten—and the red rosette of the Legion of Honour in his button-hole. During the first half-hour he pored over a letter, whose contents, judging from the animated expression of his physiognomy, interested him strongly. He seemed scarcely aware of my presence. At last he put up the letter, and then for the first time looked me in the face. I had been but a few days out of a sick-bed, and was sensitive to the cold, and doubtless my appearance was chilly and woebegone enough, for I detected a slight approach to a smile at the corners of the stranger's mouth. To one or two commonplace remarks he replied courteously but laconically, like a man who is neither unwilling nor averse to conversation, but who prefers his own thoughts to that bald talk with which travellers sometimes weary each other rather than sit silent. So our dialogue soon dropped. The cold increased, my feet were benumbed, and I stamped them on the floor of the carriage to revive the circulation. My companion observed my proceedings with a comical look, as if he thought me a very tender traveller.

"This carriage must be badly closed," I remarked: "it is bitter cold to the feet."

"For that discomfort I have little pity," replied the Frenchman. "A ride on the railway is soon over, and a good fire or a brisk walk is a quick and easy remedy. Mine is a different case. For forty years I have never known warmth."

"For forty years?" I repeated, thinking I had misunderstood him.

"Yes, sir, forty years; since the winter of 1812—the winter of the Russian campaign."

"You were in that terrible campaign?" I inquired in a tone of interest and curiosity. My companion, previously taciturn, suddenly became communicative.

"All through it, sir," he replied; "from the Niemen to the Kremlin, and back again. It was my first campaign, and was near being my last. I was in others afterwards; in Germany in 1813, when the combined Germans and Russians drove us before them, for want of the brave fellows we had left in Muscovy's snows; in France in 1814, when the Emperor made his gallant struggle against overwhelming forces; and at the closing scene in Flanders; but not all those three campaigns put together, nor, as I believe, all that this century has witnessed, can match the horrors of that dreadful winter in Russia."

He paused, and leaning back in his corner, seemed to revolve in his mind events of powerful interest long gone by. I waited a while, in hopes he would resume the subject. As he did not do so, I asked him to what arm he belonged when in Russia.

"I was assistant-surgeon in a regiment of hussars," he answered, "and in my medical capacity I had abundant opportunity to make acquaintance with the horrors of war. On the 7th of September, for instance, at the Moskwa—Heavens! what a shambles that was! Ah, it was fine to see such valour on both sides—for the Russians fought well—gallantly, sir, or where would have been the glory of beating them? But, hey! hey! Oh! he was splendid that day! His whole countenance gleamed, as he again and again led the bloody charge, exposing himself as freely as any corporal in the ranks. And Eugene, the Viceroy, with what vigour he hurled his masses against that terrible redoubt! When at last it was his, what a sight was there! The ground was not strewn with dead; it was heaped, piled with them. They had been shot down by whole ranks, and there they lay, prostrate in lines as they had stood."

The surgeon paused. I thought of Byron's beautiful lines, beginning, "Even as they fell, in files they lay;" but I said nothing, for I saw that my companion was now fairly started, and needed no spurring.

"*Monsieur*," he presently resumed, "all those things have been brought strongly to my mind by the letter you saw me just now reading. It is from an old friend, a captain in 1812, a general now, who went through the campaign, and whom I was so fortunate as to save from a grave in those infernal plains, where most of our poor comrades perished. I will tell you how it happened. We were talking of the battle of Borodino. Seventy thousand men, it is said, were killed and wounded in that murderous fight. We surgeons, as you may well think, had our hands full, and still could not suffice for a tithe of the sufferers. It was a rough breaking-in for a young hand, as I then was. Such frightful wounds as were there, of every kind and description—from shot, shell, and bullet, pike and sabre. Well, sir, all the misery and suffering I then saw, all that vast amount of human agony and bloodshed, whose steam, ascending to Heaven, might well have brought down God's malediction on His creatures, who could thus destroy and deface each other, was nothing compared with the horrible misery we witnessed on our retreat. I have read everything that has appeared in France concerning that campaign—Segur, Labaume, and other writers. Their narratives are shocking enough, but nothing to the reality. They would have sickened their readers had they told all they saw. If anybody, who went through the campaign, could remember and set down all he witnessed, he would make the most heart-rending book that ever yet was printed, and would be accused of gross exaggeration, indeed! there was no need to heighten the horrors of the winter of 1812. All that frost and famine, lead and steel, could inflict, was then endured; all the crimes that reckless despair and ruthless cruelty could prompt was then perpetrated."

"And how," I asked, "did you escape, when so many, doubtless as strong and courageous, and more inured to hardship, miserably perished?"

"Under Providence, I owed my preservation to the trustiest and most faithful servant ever master had. Paul had been several years in the hussars—was an old soldier, in fact, although still a young man; and at a time when all discipline and subordination were at an end, when soldiers heeded not their officers, officers avoided their generals, and servants and masters were all alike and upon a level, Paul proved true as steel. As if cold and the Cossacks were not enough, hunger was added to our sufferings: there was no longer a commissariat or distribution of rations;—rations, forsooth! —dead horse was a luxury I have seen men fight for till death, lean meat though it was, for the poor brutes were as starved as their riders. What little there was to eat in the village we passed through fell to the share of the first comers. Empty larders—often smoking ruins—were all that remained for those who came behind. Well, sir, when things were at the worst, and provender at the scarcest, Paul always had something for me in his haversack. One day it would be a bit of bread, on the morrow a handful of grain or some edible roots, now and then a slice of horse-beef—and how delicious that seemed, grilled over our smoky scanty fires! There was never enough to satisfy my hunger, but there was always a *something*—enough to keep body and soul together. Paul, as I afterwards discovered, husbanded his stores, for he well knew that if he gave me all at once, I should have nothing, and then I must have fasted for days, and perhaps have fallen from my horse from weakness. But think of the courage and affection of the poor fellow, himself half starved, to carry food about him day after day, and refrain from devouring the share secretly set aside for me! There were not many men in the army, even of general's rank, capable of such devotion to the dearest friend they had, for extreme misery had induced a ferocious selfishness, which made us more like hyenas than Christians."

"I should think the cold must have been even worse to endure than hunger," said I, screwing up my chilly extremities, which the interest of the doctor's conversation had almost made me forget.

"It was, sir, harder and more fatal—at least a greater number died of it; although, to say the truth, frost and famine there worked hand and hand, and with such unity of action, that it was often hard to say which was the cause of death. But it was a shocking sight, of a morning, to see the poor fellows lying dead round the bivouac fires. Unable to resist fatigue and the drowsy influence of the cold, they yielded to slumber, and passed from sleep into death. For, there, sleep *was* death."

"But how then," I asked, "did any ever escape from Russia, for all must have slept at times?"

"I do not believe that any who escaped *did* sleep, at least not of a night, at the bivouac. We used to rouse each other continually, to prevent our giving way, and then get up and walk as briskly as we could, to quicken the sluggish circulation. We slept upon the march, in our saddles, and, strange as it may seem to you, even the soldiers slept when marching. They marched in groups or clusters, and those in the centre slept, propped and supported by their companions, and moving their legs mechanically. I do not say that it was a sound, deep sleep, but rather a sort of feverish dozing. Such as it was, however, it was better than nothing, and assuredly saved some who would otherwise have sunk. Others, who would have given way to weariness upon the long monotonous march, were kept from utter despair and self-abandonment only by the repeated harassing attacks of the Cossacks. The excitement of the skirmish warmed their blood, and gave them, as it seemed, fresh hold upon life. In one of those skirmishes, or rather in a sharper one, a dear friend of mine, a captain in the same regiment, had his left arm carried off by a cannon-shot. After the affair was over, I came suddenly upon him, where he lay moaning by the roadside, his face ashy pale, his arm still hanging by the sinews. His horse had either galloped away, or been taken by the fugitives.

"'*Ah, mon ami!*' he cried, when he saw me, 'all is over—I can go no further. I shall never see France again.'

"I saw that like the majority of those who received severe wounds in that retreat, his moral courage was subdued, and had given way to despair. I was terribly shocked, for I felt how slight was his chance of escape. I need hardly tell you there was very little dressing of wounds during that latter part of the retreat; most of the surgeons were dead, the hospital-wagons with medicine and instruments had been left on the road; transport for the sick was out of the question. I assumed as cheerful a countenance as I could.

"'Why, Preville,' I cried, 'this will not do; we must get you along somehow. Come! courage, my friend! You *shall* see France again, in spite of all.'

"'Ah, doctor,' replied he, in piteous tones, 'it is no use. Here I shall die. All you can do for me is to blow my brains out, and save me from the Cossack lances.'

"By this time I had dismounted and was at his side. The intense cold had stopped the bleeding of his wound. I saw that there was no lack of vitality in him, and that, but for this mishap, few would have got out of the campaign in better plight. Even now, his despondency was perhaps his greatest danger. I reminded him of his wife and child (he had been married little more than a year, and news of the birth of a daughter had reached him on our forward march,) of his happy home, his old mother—of all the ties, in short, that bound him to life. Whilst speaking, I severed the sinews that still retained his shattered arm, and bound it up as best I might. He still despaired and moaned, but suffered me to do as I would. He was like an infant in my hands—that man who, in the hour of battle, was a very lion for courage. But long sufferings and the sudden shock—occurring, too, when he seemed on the verge of safety—had overcome his fortitude. With Paul's help I got him upon my horse. The poor brute was in no case to carry double, so I walked and led it, although at that time I could hardly hobble.

"'It is all useless, my dear doctor,' Preville said; 'this is my last day; I feel that. Far better shoot me, or leave me by the roadside, than risk your life for my sake.'

"I took no heed, but tried to cheer him. Those unclean beasts, the Cossacks, were hovering around us as usual, and at times the bullets fell pretty thick. Not a quarter of an hour had elapsed since I set Preville on my horse, when a shot struck his right eye—not entering the head, but glancing across the globe, and completely destroying the sight. Well, sir, then there occurred a physiological phenomenon which I have never been able satisfactorily to account for. This man, whom the loss of an arm had reduced to despair, seemed to derive fresh courage from the loss of an eye. At any rate, from that moment he complained no more of his fate, resumed his usual manly tone, and bore up like a hero. Paul was lucky enough to catch a riderless horse, which I mounted. The worst was over, and we soon got a respite. Without troubling you with details, and incredible though it may seem to you, my poor friend escaped with life, although with a limb and an eye the less."

"There must have been many extraordinary escapes from that campaign," I remarked.

"Innumerable. There was a sergeant of dragoons a former comrade of my servant's who, for many days, marched beside me and Paul. He received a severe wound. There were some vehicles still with us at that time, and we got him a place in one of them, and made him as comfortable as we could. The following night we stopped at a town. In the morning, as we were about to march, the Cossacks came down. There was a great confusion; several baggage-carts were captured in the street, and some of the wounded were abandoned in the houses where they had passed the night. Amongst these was Sergeant Fritz. Not many houses in the town were still in good condition—most of them had been burned and knocked to pieces by the soldiers. The house in which Fritz lay had still its doors and windows, and was one of the most comfortable in the place, on which account it had been converted into a tempory hospital. Well, the Russians came in, brought their wounded, and turned out our poor fellows to make room for them. Some, who could not move quickly enough, were brutally pitched through a low window into a garden behind the house, there to perish miserably. Fritz was one of these. Only just able to crawl, he made his way round the garden, seeking egress. He reached a gate communicating with another garden. It was locked, and pain and weakness forbade him climbing over. He sat close to the gate, propped against it, and looking wistfully through the bars at the windows of a house, and at the cheerful glow of a fire, when he was perceived by a young girl. She came out and opened the gate, and helped him into the house. Her father was a German clockmaker, long settled in Russia, and Fritz, a Swiss, spoke German well. The kind people put him to bed, hid his uniform, and tended him like a son. When, in the following spring, his health was restored, and he would have left them, the German proposed to him to remain and assist him in his trade. He accepted the offer, married the German's daughter, and remained in Russia until his father-in-law's death, when he was taken with a longing to revisit his native mountains, and returned to Switzerland with his wife and family. I met him since at Paris, and he told me his story. But although his escape was narrow, and romantic enough, there must have been others much more remarkable. Most of the prisoners made by the Russians, and who survived severe cold and harsh treatment, were sent to Moscow, to labour at rebuilding the city. When the fine season came, some of them managed to escape, and to make their way, in various disguises, and through countless adventures, back to their own country."

I have set down but the most striking portions of our conversation—or rather, of the doctor's narrative, since I did little but listen; and occasionally, by a question or remark, direct his communicativeness into the channel I wished it to take. We were now near Orleans.

"The letter I was reading when we started," said my companion, "and which has brought back to my memory all that I have told you—at risk, perhaps, of wearying you," he added with a slight forward smile, "and a host of other circumstances, to me of thrilling and everlasting interest, is from General Preville, who lives in the south of France, but has come unexpectedly to Orleans to pass a month with me. That is his way. He lives happily with a married daughter; but now and then the desire to see an old comrade, and to fight old battles over again, comes so strongly upon him, that he has his valise packed at an hour's notice, and takes me by surprise. He knows well that 'The General's Room' and an affectionate reception always await him. I received his letter—full of reference to old times—yesterday evening, and am now hurrying back to Orleans to meet him. He may very likely be waiting for me at the station; and you will see that, for a man who gave himself up for dead forty years ago in the snows of Russia, and begged, as a favour, a bullet through his brain, he looks tolerably hearty and satisfied to live."

"There is one thing, *Monsieur le Docteur*," I said, "which you have not yet explained to me, and which I do not understand. Did you mean literally what you said, that since the Russian campaign you have never had your feet warm?"

"Literally and truly, sir. When we got to Orcha, where Junot was in command, and where the brave Ney, who had been separated from the army, rejoined us with the skeleton of his corps—having cut his way, by sheer valour and soldiership, through clouds of Platoff's Cossacks—we took a day's rest. It was the 20th of November, the last day of anything approaching to comfort which we were to enjoy before crossing the Russian frontier. True, we made one more halt, at Mohilitschino, whence Napoleon dated his bulletin of our terrible disasters, but then only a portion of us could find lodging; we were sick, half frozen, and numbers died in the streets. At Orcha we found shelter and tranquility; the governor had provided provisions against our passage, the enemy left us quiet, and we enjoyed a day of complete repose. My baggage had long since been lost, and my only pair of boots were torn to shreds. I had been riding with fragments of a soldier's jacket tied round my feet, which I carefully kept out of the stirrups, the contact of the iron increasing the cold. At Orcha, the invaluable Paul brought me a Jew (the Jews were our chief purveyors on that retreat) with boots for sale. I selected a pair and threw away my old ones, which for many days I had not taken off. My feet were already in a bad state, sore and livid. I bathed them, put on fresh stockings and my new boots, and contrived with a pair of old trousers, a sort of leggings or overalls, closed at the bottom, and to be worn over the boots. From that day till we got beyond the Niemen, a distance of one hundred and ten leagues, which we took three weeks to perform, I never took off any part of my dress. During that time I suffered greatly from my feet; they swelled till my boots were too tight for me, and at times I was in agony. When we at last were comparatively in safety, and I found myself, for the first time since I left Orcha, in a warm room, with a bed to lie upon and water to wash, I called Paul to pull off my boots. Sir, with them came off my stockings, and the entire skin of both feet. A flayer's knife could hardly have done the thing more completely. For a moment I gave myself up as lost. I had seen enough of this kind of thing to know that my feet were on the verge of mortification. There was scarcely time to amputate, had any been at hand to do it, and had I been willing to preserve life at such a price. Only one thing could save me, and I resolved to try it. I ordered Paul to bring a bottle of brandy; I put a piece of silver between my teeth, and bade him pour the spirits over my feet. I can give you no idea of the excruciating torture I then endured. Whilst it lasted, assuredly no martyr's sufferings ever exceeded mine. It was agony—but it was safety. I bit the florin nearly in two, and broke this tooth." (Here the doctor drew up his lip and exhibited a defective tooth, in company with some very white and powerful grinders.) "The martyrdom saved me; I recovered, but the new integuments, which in time covered my scarred feet, seemed chilled by the recollection of their predecessors' sufferings, and from that day to this I have never had my feet otherwise than cold. But here we are at Orleans, sir, and yonder as I expected stands my old Preville."

The train stopped as he concluded, and a fine-looking veteran, with white hair, an empty sleeve, and a silken patch over one eye, peered inquisitively into the carriages. Like most Englishmen, I have a particular aversion to the Continental fashion of men kissing and hugging each other, but I confess I beheld with interest and sympathy the cordial embrace of these two comrades, who then quickly separated, and, with hands grasped, looked joyously and affectionately into each other's faces, whilst a thousand recollections of old kindnesses and long comradeship were evidently swelling at their hearts. In his joy, my travelling companion did not forget the attentive listener, whose journey he had agreeably shortened. Turning to me he presented me to the general, as an Englishman and a new acquaintance, and then cordially invited me to pass the rest of the day at his house. But the business that took me to Orleans was urgent, and my return to Paris must be speedy. And had it been otherwise, I think I still should have scrupled to restrain, by a stranger's presence, the first glow of intimate communion to which the two friends evidently looked forward with such warm and pleasureable feelings. So I gratefully declined, but pledged myself to take advantage of the doctor's hospitality upon my next visit to Orleans. When that occurs, I shall hope to glean another Russian Reminiscence.

LARGE CIRCULATION.

The New York Weekly Tribune, if the statements of those connected with it are to be believed, has a tremendous circulation. If its influence were only directed in proper channels, it might do an immense amount of good, instead of stirring up, as it does, fanaticism and prejudice in the minds of its readers, against the southern portion of this great confederacy. Under the head of "Thirty hours in the Tribune Press Room," we find the following statement from the foreman, which shows almost an unparalleled circulation for a newspaper:

"We commenced at four o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, and in thirty hours we printed and mailed one hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred copies of the New York Tribune, or three hundred and sixty-four thousand eight hundred impressions. By far the largest portion of the blank paper was received during Tuesday forenoon, and it required to be wet and turned. Had this paper been piled in one pile it would have reached the height of seventy feet; its weight, when mailed, would be about twenty-two thousand eight hundred pounds; in cubical measurement, about seven hundred and five feet and a half,—its superficial measurement, if all spread out, would be about forty-two and a quarter acres; the lineal measurement would reach about one hundred and twenty-six and two-third miles."

Here is one secret of the rapid spread of fanaticism and folly at the North. The Tribune is the repository for the propagation of all the dangerous isms of the day, and is conducted with a special reference to stirring up the prejudices of the mind of the northern people against the institutions of the South. It is conducted with signal ability, has a full corps of talented and industrious editors, furnishes the latest intelligence, and in fine, strives to be a news-paper so far as its prejudices will permit it. These circumstances render it all the more dangerous, for in the large list of those who take it, there must be thousands who take no other paper, and rely implicitly upon its statements as gospel truth. The South can never be put right in the eyes of such persons. We are happy to believe that this infamous sheet has few or no subscribers at the South.

But this teaches us one important lesson, one that ought to be studied and practiced upon by our people. If our wish our institutions properly defended, and a united front presented by the people of the South against the fanatical aggressions of the North, you must support your own papers more liberally. They can wield the same power at the South, that the Tribune and other papers do at the North, if you only give them the means. It ought to be done.—*Rich. State.*

OUT OF DEBT.

The State of Connecticut is out of debt, and has money loaned out at interest. The school fund is valued at $3,075,000; and other productive property of the State is estimated at $100,000, the greater part of which is invested in bank stocks.—*Rich. Exp. Nov. 3.*

The prosperity of Connecticut is the result of the remarkable industry, economy, and ingenuity of its people. The State is by no means distinguished for fertility of resources, but its people are. It would be very difficult if not altogether impossible, to place a Connecticut Yankee in any spot or in any circumstances in the world in which he would not soon be paying his way, getting out of debt himself, and getting other people into debt to him. This being out of debt, or, in other words, independence, is the main spring of all Yankee action. As an illustration of the manner in which the Connecticut people avail themselves of every opportunity to "make a living," a friend mentions to us the case of Fair Haven, a little village in Connecticut, not far distant from New Haven. There is no earthly reason why there should be a village at Fair Haven, at all; above all, why that village should be thriving and prosperous. There are no advantages of soil or position, or climate, which would have any other effect upon a race of people but Connecticut Yankees, save to drive them away to a more genial spot in the far West. Nevertheless, Fair Haven is one of the most prosperous of villages; its people are well fed and well clothed; there is not a citizen of the place but is out of debt, and has a little surplus. And how was this done? Why, simply by the *oyster trade!* they send off boats to the waters of the Chesapeake, buy oysters at a mere song, take them home to Fair Haven, and then all Fair Haven—men, women and children—sets itself to opening oysters and pickling them, and thus supplies with this article nearly the whole of the interior of New England!

The friend who mentioned these facts to us asked us to take a walk with him to the docks, and he would show us a still farther illustration of Fair Haven enterprise. We did so, and were shown a large schooner from Fair Haven, which had just discharged upon the wharves a tremendous cargo of oyster shells. We had some conversation with the master of the vessel, and found that, having purchased oysters in our waters for a mere trifle, these *cute* Fair Haven people were sending us back the oysters shells, which were no doubt in their own way, and selling them for seven cents a bushel, (to be burnt into lime,) so that the value of this one cargo of oysters shells was over *seven hundred dollars!* And the vessel having discharged her load, was now ready for return freight. This is but one instance of Connecticut enterprise and management. No wonder that such a State is "out of debt."

Richmond Dispatch.

President Pierce is recovering from an attack of bilious fever, contracted from inhaling the Autumnal vapors of the Potomac River. Other members of the Administration have suffered from the vapors of the Northern and Western Elections.

A Grave Question.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, in describing a great turn-out of the militia in that city, was moved to submit the following question for the consideration of military men:

"Why is it that a consumptive man, who has no wind to soare, always blows the life; a big strong fellow walks off with the little drum, whilst a little chap is just seen, his head and shoulders peering above the bass drum, staggering along? We should like to have *that* answered.

"We used to laugh at the militia until Buena Vista taught a different lesson; and then we had a great respect for the citizen soldiery, who did not know when they were whipped, but kept on fighting until the tables were turned and the day was theirs."

A Venerable "Settler."—The Monroe (Michigan) Sentinal says: "Mr. Powell, an old Revolutionary soldier, ninety-five years of age with his wife, seventy-five, left here on the 18th ultimo for Nebraska, in company with several other citizens. Mr. P. is remarkably vigorous, capable of chasing a deer with a rifle a-shoulder twenty-six miles a day."

Riot and Bloodshed in Williamsburgh—Fifteen or Twenty Persons Injured—Several Fatally.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a fearful riot occurred between the Special Deputy Sheriffs and Irish at the poll of the First District 11th Ward, corner of Second and North Sixth streets, in which pistol shots were exchanged, and clubs, stones, and other missiles were freely used. The Deputies were badly beaten, and three men, it is feared, injured beyond recovery. Several fracasses occurred during the forenoon between the two parties without serious result.

The riot commenced, as near as could be ascertained, in the following manner:

An Irishman was challenged by Deputy Sheriff Silkworth. A fight ensued, when some eight or ten deputies, who were on the opposite side of the street, rushed into the room and commenced using their clubs freely. The Irishmen, numbering a hundred, tore down fences, and seized clubs, stones, &c., and a general fight ensued, which lasted over half an hour. The news of a riot spread like wild fire. The fire alarm bells were rung, and hundreds of citizens gathered in the streets; but few were inclined to go to the scene, where it was reported that many persons were lying dead in the streets, and bullets were flying in every direction.

"The excitement was still further increased by seeing persons who had been injured, carried along by their friends, some apparently dead. The following is a list of the injured, as far as could be ascertained.

Dangerously.—Wm. Henry Harrison, received a number of scalp wounds; was not expected to live from one hour to another.

John H. Smith, badly bruised and skull supposed to be fractured. Not expected to recover.

Chas. Silkworth, Deputy Sheriff. Recovery doubtful.

Badly Injured.—Deputy Sheriff Alansing Hays received a scalp wound.

Edward Wade, Deputy, received a severe scalp wound over the left temple, another on the back of the head, and had ear cut into with a shovel.

Lewis Russ li, Deputy Sheriff, received several blows on the head with stones.

John Rappeljee, received a severe cut across the nose.

William Wright was badly beaten about the head.

Mr. Francis Harrison, an aged and respectable citizen, was badly beaten.

Several shots were exchanged, but no one injured. A number of Irish women were seen furnishing bludgeons to their friends.

We have not learned of any Irishman being seriously injured. Great excitement prevailed amongst the Americans, and many persons were arriving from Brooklyn and New York—many thoroughly armed.

Respectable American citizens were not allowed to vote at this poll, and instances occurred where they had their coats torn from their backs in attempting to exercise their right of suffrage.

N. Y. Courier, Wednesday.

A Whig meeting was held at Brooklyn, New York, on Friday night last, described "to have been crowded and enthusiastic," at which inflammatory speeches were made, and strong anti-nebraska resolutions adopted—about as bitter as those quoted the other day from a "Soft" Democratic meeting in Onondaga. The ground taken is altogether indefensible.

Illness of Mrs. Hamilton.—The people throughout the whole country will be grieved to hear of the illness of the venerable Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Gen. Alexander Hamilton. She has been a resident of this city for many years and is universally beloved. She is the daughter of the patriot General Schuyler, of the revolutionary army, and is now in the ninety-seventh year of her age. It is fifty years since the death of her distinguished husband.—*Nat. Int.*

Mrs. Hamilton died on the 8th, aged 97.

The Crystal Palace has put on the shutters and closed shop. Its success has not been what it should have been. The Palace has done a great deal of harm. It doubled the profits of our hotels, quadrupled the business of our dry goods men, but it has ruined the stockholders, soured our speculators, and given low spirits to Wall-street. The Palace has sunk nearly a million of dollars. What remains of the enterprise will be brought to the hammer, and rushed off at auction. The building is one of the finest in America. It cost some $500,000, and will probably sell for what old stoves do—a cent a pound; that is, the iron portion will sell for this; as for the glass and other arrangements, it is very probable that they will go for a song—just enough to make it not profitable to make a bonfire of them, and burn them up. That the Palace should have ended in a failure is to be regretted. In the way of art, it advanced the country a whole century. It has increased the national taste, and given us a desire for the refinements of life, that must exert a lasting and beneficial effect on the republic.

N. Y. Dutchman.

A Safe Arrangement.—A pretty good story is told of a wag in Bangor, to whom one of the Second Adventists owed a small bill. The latter, wishing to go off square with the world, "owing no man any thing," came to our friend and offered him fifty per cent. of the debt, it being all he was able to pay, and desired to be forgiven the remainder. The creditor took the money, said he would give him credit for the amount, and if the world should actually come to an end as predicted, the debtor might consider himself forgiven the balance—otherwise the debt to remain good. This was satisfactory, and the disciple of Miller retired with an easy conscience to await the consummation of all things.—*Boston Post.*

A Procession of Bishops.—A novel sight took place in New York, on Sunday, the 29th of October. The Roman Catholic Council of the Archdiocese of New York had been in secret session for a week previous, and on Sunday it terminated with imposing ceremonies. A procession of nine bishops, more than thirty priests, and a large number of deacons, sub-deacons, chaunters, acolytes, &c., marched through the streets, from the residence of the Archbishop to the Cathedral, and then around and through the latter building. This parade took place at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. At the head of the line was borne a large crucifix, followed by acolytes, robed in white, and the interior officers of the mass bearing wax tapers and flowers. The priests were robed in cassocks, the chaunters in capes and the bishops in their mitres and croziers. The archiepiscopal cross was born before the Archbishop, who was attended by a deacon, sub-deacon, deacons of honor, and assistant priest. As the procession moved along the streets, the chaunters executed their Latin service, the censers were swung, the wax lights burned, and the splendid robes of the bishops and archbishops had their trains borne by attendants.

When the ceremonies were over at the Cathedral, which was afternoon, the procession reformed, and again marched through the streets, in the same manner, back to the archbishop's residence. A considerable police force was present all along the line to clear the way, maintain order, and protect the procession from the great throng of spectators attracted by this singular show, and no disturbance occurred.

AS YOU WERE!

The New York papers contain the patriotic letter from an eminent and Whig, which it is stated has been addr the distinguished author of it to various Whigs of the State. It is stated further publish. A file s had been prepared and are to be issued immediately after tion, whatever might be the result.

ALBANY, Oct. 28, 1

DEAR SIR: Upon consultation among of National Whigs from different parts state, it has been deemed advisable convention, to assemble at this time, to reinstate the Whig party on platform recently discarded at Auburn.

It is proposed to issue an address throughout the State, in which it is the National Whig party will again expressing a decided opposition to the bill as a violation of the Missouri and adhering to the Whig principles by the National Convention at Baltimore pledging ourselves to oppose all pro the fusion of the Whig party with the purpose of forming a coalition upon the agitation of the day.

The time for decision has arrived, and during winter will determine whether the Whig party shall cease to exist views coincide with those herein please to forward your name, with such other reliable men in your you may select, to James Kirke without delay, that they may be notified address.

By order of the committee.

FRANCIS GRANGER.

We take exception to the remarks made in that "revelations of an astounding character" follow the winding up of the present Banks; facilities for business of many kinds would probably follow; but, beyond there would be nothing astonishing in it. Some persons may attach a meaning to which the Herald probably did not.

Ed. Cou.

Lest they should do so, we would state that the expression used, we did not mean to charge any misconduct in the management of the Banks or in the conduct of their officers. Our Banks as regards fair dealing and soundness, have a reputation at home and abroad not surpassed by those of similar institutions in this country. The expression used is susceptible of an argument against the renewal of the charters of Corporations, which is directly contrary to our view of the matter; inasmuch as we believe them safe, on the score that they are dominated by the commercial interests of the country, that a winding up of their affairs, under any circumstances, would be contrary to good policy and productive of much inconvenience and loss.

Ed. Whig Herald.

Longevity.—There are living on the head waters of Pigeon River six persons, within five miles of each other, who are upwards of 90 years old. That must be a remarkably healthy region. Buncombe and Haywood are celebrated for health and human longevity.—*Ash. Spec.*

Curing Ham.—At the late Orange County Fair, says the Hillsboro' Recorder, Mr. David P. Phillips, of this place, had awarded to him the premium for the best cured ham, and we do not know that we have ever seen a better ham than it was—perfectly sound in every part, firm, and entirely free from skippers or the like. It almost made the mouth water to look at it. By the regulations of the Society, the mode of curing the ham was given, and we are therefore enabled to publish it for the benefit of others. Mr. P. informs us that he cures his shoulders in the same way, and has never lost any meat since he took to this mode. The following is the note which accompanies the bacon ham:

Mode of Curing.—In pickle six weeks; then, and washed in warm water, the flesh coated with fine ground black pepper, and then hung and smoked four weeks with green hickory wood; remain hanging until wanted for use.

Incendiary Attempt with a Snake.—In San Jose (Cal.) Telegraph states that some with the design of destroying by fire Mr. J. Conney's grain, resorted to the following scheme: the villain got a piece of shingle, six inches long, in the centre of which he fastened a small upright stick, about eight inches long, and on the top of the stick a sun glass was placed. Scarcely had he put the instrument among the dry grass and grain On cutting the grain, the mowers struck the upright stick, and discovered that the shingle had ignited, and was half consumed, and that the grass for a few feet around had been burned, but had gone out.

A Magnificent Farm and Farmer.—A Vermont paper says: "Among the conspicuous men in the Vermont Legislature is Mr. B. G. Bingham, of Fairfield. He owns and cultivates 1,500 acres of land. Among his barnyard items are two hundred and twenty cows, twenty horses, and five yoke of oxen. In his dairy he makes butter only. The average yield of butter from the milk of each cow is one hundred and fifty pounds. Two huge 'dasher' churns are kept in motion by two 'horse powers,' and the butter is 'worked' by the old-fashioned 'paddle.' His stock of cattle consumes about five hundred tons of hay annually. 20,000 lbs. of pork, 500 bushels of wheat, from 400 to 500 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, and from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of potatoes, are among his yearly products. 'The Man of Uz,' in his best estate, could not do better than this. Mr. Brigham himself is getting up with a breadth of beam, and in a style of magnificence proportionate to the extent of his possessions and agricultural products—he standing 6 feet 4 in his boots, and weighing by one of Fairbank's patent balances, 300 lbs. precisely.

A Wife Sold.—A man sold his wife for a sovereign (20 shillings) at Bury, Lincolnshire, lately, and she left for parts unknown with her new proprietor.

The Augusta papers notice the death, by Yellow Fever, of Mr. Robert F. Poe, late Cashier and President of the Bank of Augusta.

Some descendant of Solomon has wisely remarked that those who go to law for damages are sure to get them.

Mother Partington wants to know whether Aunty Nebraska is any relation to Nebraska Bill, and how it is that Bill has not Douglas attached to his name, seeing that Douglas is the reputed father of Bill. She thinks it does not look well that Bill does not take his father's name, after the old gentleman defended him against so many who were attempting to kill him, while in Washington. In concluding her cogitations on this subject, she says that she supposes it must arise from family disagreements, as one of the Douglas family of Rochester, N. York, is on very intimate terms with Aunty Nebraska, and at the same time "*in very bad odor*" with the Illinois Douglas.

Idleness unfits us for the enjoyment of every pleasure.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1854.

THE SUPERIOR COURT for this County is in session this week—Judge Manly presiding.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of North Carolina will meet on Monday next. It will be unquestionably a session of great interest and importance. The elections to be made will be exciting enough, but even they sink into comparative insignificance when compared with other matters which must come forward for decision. Among these we may mention the extension of our system of Internal Improvements; the settlement of the question of Banking Capital; and the action upon the entire body of Statute Laws of the State. The session will thus be greatly protracted, we fear, but not. We shall rejoice to find that there is light enough in the body to settle all these various interests in the best manner for the honor and prosperity of the State.

We shall use our best efforts to keep our readers informed of all that is going on at Raleigh.

THE COUNTY FAIR.—Our readers will be again reminded, by the advertisement in this paper, of the occurrence of the First Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. We hope there will be effort on all hands to make it what it ought to be—creditable to the industry, ingenuity, intelligence, wealth, and population, of one of the first counties in the State.

A NORTH CAROLINA WORK.—In July last, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, ever intent upon some work for the good of his native State, addressed the gentlemen in every county in the State, a circular containing a series of questions in regard to matters pertaining to each county respectively. We regret to learn from him, that out of 80 odd counties replies have been received from only 15. As the Circulars passed through our hands, and we had an opportunity to observe with what alacrity the postage was not only pre-paid, but even enclosed to pay the postage on the answers, we had hope that the gentlemen addressed would promptly respond. Knowing something of the purpose to which the information is to be applied, we are enabled to state, that it is purely a labor of love on the part of Dr. Hawks, out of which, though others may make money, he will simply gratify a desire to serve North Carolina, not only without profit, but at some little pecuniary expense and the devotion of much time and labor.

With this statement, we respectfully and earnestly urge the gentlemen addressed to respond without delay.

The counties heard from are: Bladen, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Columbus, Granville, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Richmond, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stokes, Union. Replies are desired from all the others.

Every paper in the State is requested to copy the above once, and forward any charge therefor to the Editors of the Observer.

COLLEGE ADDRESSES.—We have recently issued from this office, two of those Annual Addresses without which a College Commencement would be deficient of one of its most attractive and useful incidents.

The first was delivered at the recent Commencement of Normal College, a very flourishing Institution in Randolph county, by the Rev. S. M. Frost of this town. It is an exceedingly earnest and persuasive Appeal to Young Men to make the Bible their guide through life.

The other was delivered at Davidson College Commencement, in August last, by Samuel F. Phillips, Esq., of Chapel Hill. Its subject is, "The Topics in Roman History of special interest to the American Scholar." And on this subject the orator, probably one of the most ripe scholars of classical literature in our State, has not only furnished a rich treat to his hearers, but also to the numerous readers of his published Address.

THE NATIONAL WHIGS.—The reader will find what may prove to be a very important movement in the State of New York, in the letter of the Hon. Francis Granger, which we publish in another column. It is high time that the National Whigs, the Fillmore party, of New York, should make some movement to save the Union. It may be even now too late; or they may prove to be less powerful than they ought to be; but we rejoice at any rate to see the effort made, and will heartily pray for its complete success.

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.—Whilst the Whigs of the North are abused at the South as abolitionists, they are abused at home as anti-abolitionists. See the following extract from the N. Y. Evening Post, a leading Locofoco abolition paper:—

"From this it will appear that the Whigs are merely making the most of the present state of feeling to obtain new recruits for the party. We do not blame them for this; *but we caution the people of the extension of slavery against expecting anything from them.* It is to a Whig administration that we owe the fugitive slave law; and if the Whigs are ever again in power, they are likely to be as much under the dominion of slaveholding politicians as they were then. They will not go beyond the Syracuse resolutions, and these are so cautiously drawn as to pledge them to nothing."

The shipping interest like almost every thing else is very much depressed at present. Freights, which having been enormously high, have fallen materially, so that the value of shipping is estimated to have fallen full 30 per cent. within a few months past; and cash contracts for new vessels could be made, it is said, at a greater difference than that. It was this depression which caused the failure of the Mayor of New York, who is a large builder and owner of vessels.

Freights of cotton, naval stores, &c., from Wilmington to New York have been enormously high until within a few weeks. They have fallen, we believe, about 50 per cent. Why is it that freights *from* New York to Wilmington still continue 50 per cent. higher than formerly?

THE ELECTIONS.—The elections held last week in New York, Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan, and Wisconsin, have knocked the last plank from under the administration of Franklin Pierce; and he who came into power upon a flood tide of popularity, will go out upon its ebb, abandoned even by his friends.

In the above five States, there are in the present Congress, 38 Locofocos, 15 Whigs, and 1 Free Soiler. At this election, there have been returned, 10 Locofocos, (of whom 4 are opposed to the administration,) 40 Whigs, and 4 not yet heard from. This will show how utterly the administration is used up. It is true that Seymour the free soil candidate of the administration is probably elected Governor of New York, but he had four opponents, has received less than one-third of the votes, and his plurality is very small. Two of the other candidates, a Whig Know Nothing and a Whig Free Soiler, each ran, neck and neck with him, their combined vote being near two to his one. As an evidence how utterly abolitionized the Locofoco party is, Bronson, the anti-freesoil Locofoco candidate, and personally and politically a man of high character, received but a few thousand votes, not one-fifth of the number received by the Whig anti-freesoil candidate.

The following are the particulars:

NEW YORK.—For Governor, Seymour, free soil Locofoco, is said to be 1760 ahead of Clark, free soil Whig, and 14,400 ahead of Ullman, Know Nothing Whig. Bronson, Hard Loco, no where. Returns not all received.

For Congress, 26 Whigs and Know Nothing Whigs, 4 Administration Locofocos, 2 anti-Administration Locofocos, and 1 not heard from. In the last Congress, 22 Locos, 10 Whigs, and 1 Freesoiler.

Not a solitary Nebraska man has been elected. The Assembly is believed to be anti-Seward. We trust it may be so, as his term expires on the 4th of March next.

NEW JERSEY.—Four Whigs and one Locofoco elected to Congress. In the present Congress there is one Whig and four Locos.

ILLINOIS.—To Congress, 5 Whigs, 1 Republican and Know Nothing, and 1 anti-Nebraska Loco, are elected. 2 districts to be heard from. In the last Congress, 5 Locos, 4 Whigs.

MICHIGAN.—To Congress, 4 Whigs elected.—In the present Congress, 4 Locos. The Legislature is entirely Whig and anti-Nebraska.

WISCONSIN.—To Congress, 1 Whig and 1 Loco elected, and 1 district to be heard from. In the present Congress, 3 Locos.

Some of the Congressmen above classed as Whigs and Locos are doubtless freesoilers. How many we know not.

THE LATEST.

The following is from New York Saturday afternoon last:

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The returns come in very slowly from the counties, but continue to show gains for Clark, which if continued will give him a majority. The Governorship, however, still hangs in great doubt between Mr. Seymour, dem., and Mr. Clark, whig. The official vote alone, which cannot be had for some days, will be necessary to decide, so close is the contest.

Mr. Raymond, whig, is supposed to have been elected Lieutenant Governor—this, however, admits of doubt, but his chances are best, so far as returns have come to hand.

Mr. Fitchugh, whig, has been elected Canal Commissioner by a large majority, and Mr. Browne, whig, Prison Inspector.

It appears that, after all, Seymour has been elected Governor of New York, (if elected at all,) by Whigs. The Albany Argus, confirmed by other accounts, says—

"Party differences and preferences were entirely obliterated and swallowed up in the intense desire on the part of the Democrats to defeat Seymour, the pet of the Administration, and on the part of the Whigs to elect him, as the champion of the liquor interest, and to defeat their own Maine Law candidate.

More than one-half the Whig vote of the city went over to Seymour on the liquor issue, whilst nearly the entire Democratic vote, we are obliged to state, was thrown for Ullmann, a small portion only going for Seymour on the liquor question.

GEN. CASS'S INFLUENCE.—The following item will show how Gen. Cass stands at home—his residence being at Detroit:

The anti-Nebraska majority in Detroit is from 200 to 300, a democratic loss of over 2,000 since 1852.

In the city of New York, Fernando Wood has been elected Mayor. He was the candidate of the grog shops, and from his bad character heretofore, it is feared that under his reign Sodom will become worse than now, if that be possible. He received less than a third of the votes, but the majority was divided between three other candidates. Even with all this advantage, Wood is said to have been elected by fraudulent alterations of the poll lists. N. Y. papers, even of his own political party, do not hesitate to say that his election is a disgrace to the city.

In the city councils the Whigs have a majority.

RESULTS OF THE N. Y. ELECTION.—The Express is in high spirits at the facts disclosed by the late election. 1st. That packed party Conventions, such as they have in that State, (filled with rowdies,) are of no further authority. 2d. That the Silver Grey Whigs, (opposed to Seward and abolition,) are of great force. 3d. That the Seward faction is routed, horse, foot and dragoons, and cannot rally for some time to come. 4th. That the Maine Liquor Law is defeated. 5th. "That the New York people, though indignant because of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, are not going to create a Northern Sectional Abolition party, therefore, in order to run Mr. Seward for the Presidency, as the Northern candidate, only in the Northern States of this Union."

These are certainly better results than we anticipated. We shall be glad to find that there is reason to claim them as results.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the American publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York, the October number of this old and popular Magazine.

Our neighbor, the North Carolinian (replying to this paper under the general term "Whig papers,") insists upon it that the Northern men who supported the Nebraska bill because they believed it would damage the South, are as much entitled to the admiration of Southern men as our own members who supported it because they believed it asserted a right of the South. This seems to us a very strange idea, irreconcilable with any notion we have of duty to ourselves and to our section. Two men unite in an act which the South regards as beneficial. One, Mr. Badger for instance, does so to benefit the South; the other, Mr. Douglas for instance, to injure the South. Yet both, forsooth, are equally entitled to the "admiration" of the South! This is the Carolinian's doctrine; and, strange as it is, it even falls short of the Carolinian's practice, which is to load Douglas with praise, and to stand prepared to promote him to the Presidency, whilst it is ready to pull down Mr. Badger from the position which he so eminently adorns.

Such is not our understanding of our duty to the South. The man who does an act which he avows to be intended as one of hostility to the South, we regard as an enemy to the South. It may be that the act may result beneficially or injuriously. But the motive with which it is done fixes the relation of the actor towards the section affected. Both President Pierce and Senator Douglas have undeniably avowed a motive of deadly hostility to the South. The South therefore should, as we do most heartily, look upon their downfall as public men with unalloyed satisfaction. We could wish that those who have so effectually put them down, were themselves better than we have reason to think them; but there is an old proverb, "Better an open enemy than a pretended friend."

W. & R. R. COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this Company was held in Wilmington on Wednesday last. The State's interest was represented by Col. Owen R. Kenan of Duplin.

The receipts on the road for the past year were $482,880 62. The expenditures, including $63,697 12 of interest and exchange, $354,917 85. Net profit, $127,962 77. The liabilities of the Company at present amount to $1,052,070 47.

The subsequent proceedings of the meeting of Stockholders are stated in the following article from the Herald:

Stockholders' Meeting.—The Stockholders of the W. & R. Road Company met pursuant to adjournment yesterday afternoon, and also at night. Besides the election of officers, various business of an interesting character was transacted.

A resolution to establish a Transfer Office in New York was voted down.

A resolution for the purpose of obtaining an amendment to the Charter, giving the election of President to the Board of Directors, was also lost.

Also, a resolution fixing the salary of that officer at $2,500 per annum, instead of $2,000 as at present established.

It was resolved that application be made to the Legislature to change the name of the Company to that of the *Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company.*

The meeting adjourned sine die last evening. During its sessions, there were debates of an interesting, and at times of a spicy character.

PRESIDENCY OF THE W. & R. R. ROAD.—Last evening, the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—Hon. WM. S. ASHE.

Directors—E. B. Dudley, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., P. K. Dickinson, Gilbert Potter, E. P. Hall, Alex. McRae, J. D. Bellamy. Directors appointed by the State—W. A. Wright, Wm. K. Lane and L. H. B. Whitaker.

The following is the vote for President:

Wm. S. Ashe, individual stockholders,	1,079	votes.
" W. & M. Rail Road,	2,050	"
" State,	2,841	"
	5,970	
Wm. A. Wright, individual Stockholders,	2,940½	
Jno. C. McRae,	675	
Scattering,	350	

We feel bound to comment somewhat on this extraordinary result.

Mr. Ashe, who had never owned a share of stock in this great improvement, until recently, when a transfer of a sufficient number of shares was made to qualify him for the office he has obtained; who has had no acquaintance with the practical management of Rail Roads; and so far as a familiarity with the duties of President is concerned, was disqualified; is yet, in direct opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the individual stockholders, forced upon the Company as its chief officer. We wish this fact to appear, that whilst Mr. Wright receives a majority of nearly three to one of the private stockholders of the Road, those to whose efforts in building and sustaining it, it now in a great measure owes its present prosperity, he is nevertheless thrust aside, and the wishes of the friends of the Road thwarted by an exercise of political power on the part of the State, aided by the co-operation of a kindred Corporation.

Has it come to this, that Rail Roads are to be made the means for the accomplishment of party ends, for the reward of political service? We do not wonder that this arbitrary exercise of power has created a deep feeling among the original friends of the Road; nor shall we be surprised if it has discouraged and retarded the progress of other works of a kindred character in this section, for years. Who will invest their capital in Rail Roads, when the principal offices are given with reference to *political* ends? and in direct opposition to the wishes of the working friends of the improvements?

We shall recur to this subject again.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—At the late annual meeting, heretofore noticed, Messrs. Gaston H. Wilder, Jno. G. King and E. A. Crudup were appointed State Directors. L. O'B. Branch, Esq. was re-elected President, and W. W. Vass, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Treasurer's report shows a profit of 10¾ per cent. for the past year. 6 per cent. was divided.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—A cow was run over on the South Side road, between Petersburg and Lynchburg, on Thursday last, by which the train was thrown off, and rendered a perfect wreck, one fireman killed, the conductor badly hurt, and all the passengers slightly injured.

Rev. Dr. Deems, who for several years past, has been President of Greensboro' Female College in this State, has declined the Presidency of Centenary College, located at Jackson, La.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The America arrived at Halifax on Thursday last.

The bombardment of Sebastopol is still progressing, but the place is *not* yet taken. Austria and Russia are said to be on the eve of actual war.

Cotton in good demand and prices stiffer. Breadstuffs slightly declined.

Twenty days elapsed between the departure of the besieging armies from Balaklava and the opening of their fire upon Sebastopol. On the 17th the fire opened from the land and from the sea.

The bombardment continued till night, the Russians losing 500 in killed and wounded. Admiral Korloff was among the killed.

The fortifications suffered but little damage.

On the morning of the 18th the bombardment was resumed from the allied batteries only.

The Russian dispatches say the garrisons make frequent sorties.

Five steamers had arrived at Balaklava with those wounded in repelling a great sortie from the Russian forts, twenty thousand strong.

Lord Raglan and Marshal Canrobert had formally summoned Sebastopol to surrender, and required that the women and children and the sick should be sent away and flags should be hoisted upon the hospitals.

Mr. Soule's return to Madrid caused quite an excitement, and a clamor was made to induce the Spanish Government to solicit his recall.

The London Times says: "We are informed that the Hon. Pierre Soule, the American Minister to the court at Madrid, was, on Tuesday, the 24th, refused permission to pass through France on his return from England to Spain."

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

A Battle in the Pacific.—California papers give the details of a battle between English, French and Russians, at Petropoulowski, in Kamschatka, on the Pacific coast. The fortress had 120 guns, and 1800 men.

They were attacked by six of the allied ships. Several forts silenced, and many guns spiked. After a terrible loss of killed and wounded, the allies retired. Two Russian frigates in the harbor were damaged by the fire of the allies. Two small Russian vessels were captured, after which the allies left Petropoulowski.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The N. Y. Herald has very great facilities for obtaining information, and is exceedingly enterprising in the employment of those facilities. But it is so utterly unscrupulous, that one never knows when to rely on its news. The only safe rule is, to believe it when you have other confirmatory testimony. With this statement we copy the following "important if true," statements from that paper of the 7th inst., which the reader will take for what he may consider them worth:—

THE IMMEDIATE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

"Our private advices enable us to state with certainty the result of the ministerial and ambassadorial conference recently held at Ostend, and the object of which was, it appears, to determine upon a line of policy by which our difficulties with Spain would be adjusted, and that government induced to make reparation for past outrages and indignities upon our citizens and commerce, as well as security for the future.

"The conference necessarily brought up for discussion the peculiar position in which the government of the United States is placed by the refusal of Spain to afford any suitable satisfaction for the Black Warrior and other outrages; or, indeed, to continue negotiations upon the subject. Matters have arrived at that crisis where nothing is left for the United States but either to abandon the whole question or to continue it in a manner which will afford no opportunity for further shuffling. Such being the opinion of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule, we are not surprised to learn that they agreed to recommend that the government of the United States should declare, in effect, that our safety demanded and our interests required we should purchase or take Cuba at once.

"It is understood that Mr. McRae, our Consul at Paris, who arrived here in the Arabia, was the bearer of despatches conveying this recommendation of the American Ministers, and urging upon the President immediately to make the avowal, and take steps to carry it into effect. The matter is now being deliberated upon by the Cabinet at Washington, and the country will look with deep interest to the result.

"Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule have also expressed their conviction that France and England are favorable to the sale of Cuba to the United States—a marked change having recently taken place in the policy of those countries in this respect. The tone of the English and French press would lead to the supposition that this was the case; but this is rendered more important by the official character of the information now in possession of our government."

Wreck of the Yankee Blade.—The steamer Yankee Blade left San Francisco on the 30th of September for Panama, and was wrecked on the following day. She had on board 800 passengers, besides her crew and firemen, when she struck the reef rocks, off Point Arguello, 15 miles above Point Conception.

A heavy fog hung upon the coast, which was the cause of the disaster. The captain supposed the steamer to be twenty miles from the coast at the time of the disaster. The scene among the passengers is represented to have been awful, fifty of whom perished before they were rescued. The following are the names of the lost that are given:—Four children of Mrs. Longston, Mrs. Breman and child; Mrs. Sumner and child; Mrs. Smith and child; Mr. Moore and child, and Frank Mitchell.

There was a terrible scene of pillage on board after she struck, and before the passengers were rescued by the steamer Goliah. All the specie on board, amounting to $153,000, was lost. The ship is a total wreck, having soon washed to pieces.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Sentence of Dr. Graham—Serious Riot.—Dr. Graham was sentenced this morning to seven years hard labor in Sing Sing prison, for the murder of Col. Loring in August last. This was almost the full extent allowed by law.

A serious riot occurred at Williamsburg last night, between the Americans and Irish. One man was shot, and a Church threatened with destruction. The disturbance was finally quicted by the military, and the mob dispersed.

Further riots were apprehended in Williamsburg on yesterday, (Sunday.) The Mayor had issued a Proclamation enjoining order, and the military were held in readiness.

Mistake.—The Standard states that there was a mistake in the first publication of Gov. Reid's proclamation, setting apart a day for thanksgiving in this State. It should be Thursday, 30th November, instead of the 23rd.—*Raleigh Star.*

Accident.—We understand that Mr. Kinion Jones, of this county, was crushed between two cars on the Central Railroad, above Raleigh, on the afternoon of Thursday last. He is not expected to recover.—*Ral. Star.*

Several more private banking houses have failed at Cincinnati, Cleveland and Buffalo.

You will find it much easier to tell the truth than to speak falsely.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday, the 9th inst., by Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. R. T. SCANLIN to Miss MARY J., daughter of the late Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville.

In Greensville county, Va., by the Rev. George W. Charlton, Mr. WILLIAM H. LASPEYRE, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss SUSAN P. CRUMP, of Greensville.

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Greer, Mr. WM. B. CARR, of Duplin county, to Miss MARY C. HANSLEY, of Wilmington.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 4th inst., in the 18th year of his age of congestive fever and inflammation in the bowels, and on the third day of his sickness, JULIUS H. CLIFTON, son of the Rev. J. L. Clifton. His fever raged so vehemently that it baffled all medical aid. He became helpless on the second day of his attack; an inflammation took place and on Saturday afternoon he breathed his last peaceably and quietly into the hands that gave him his existence. In the loss of this son a father and mother's heart is made to bleed with sorrow and grief, and several brothers and sisters to mourn their irreparable loss.—[Com.

Exchange papers are requested to copy.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday morning last, after a long and painful illness, M. C. THOMPSON, son of Wm. Thompson, Esq., about 24 years.

In this Town, on Tuesday evening last, Mrs. EASTHER JONES, widow of the late Ephraim Jones, aged 74.

In Lumberton, on Wednesday last, Mr. CHARLES MOORE, formerly a merchant of Fayetteville, aged 90 years.

In Robeson county, on the 5th inst., Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, aged upwards of 90 years.

Near Montgomery, Ala., on the 28th ult., of yellow fever, Mr. G. B. PFOHL, formerly of Salem, N. C., aged 42 years.

Near Mocksville, on the 5th inst, Dr. PLEASANT S. SMITH, of typhoid fever, aged about 21 years.

In Bladen County, on the 15th of October, after an illness of about 24 hours, Mrs. JULIA ANN McKEE, aged 33 years 8 months and 3 days. She left a devoted husband and eight children and numerous friends to deplore her loss; but our loss is her gain. She was the daughter of Nathan Thompson, Esq. deceased, of Robeson County.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 13.

BACON—		12½ a 13	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26	
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20		New Orleans,	37½ a 40	
Adamantine	28 a 30		NAILS—	5½ a 5¾	
Sperm	50 a		OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90	
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13		Tanners',	60 a 70	
Laguira,	13½ a		SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00 a 00		Liv'p. (sack,)	2 00 a	
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)	a	
Fair to good,	8½ a		SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,	8¼ a 8½		Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	
COTTON BAGGING—			Cotton, per lb.	12½ a 15	
Gunny,	15 a 17½		SHOT—		
Dundee,	14 a 15		Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a	
Burlaps,	00 a 00		Buck,	2 25 a	
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18		Peach Brandy,	1 00 a	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	70 a 75	
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8		N. C. Whiskey,	70 a	
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10		Northern "	a 45	
FEATHERS—	40 a 45		N. E. Rum,	50 a	
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50	
Superfine,	0 00 a 8 20		Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00	
Fine,	a 8 00		American Gin,	50 a 60	
Scratched,	0 00 a 7 75		Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00	
GRAIN—			SUGAR—		
Corn,	90 a 1 00		Loaf,	11 a 12	
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00		Crushed,	10 a 11	
Oats,	55 a		St. Croix,	9 a	
Peas	1 00 a		Porto Rico,	7 a 9	
Rye,	1 10 a 1 15		New Orleans,	6 a 8	
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11		TALLOW—	11 a 12	
Green,	4 a 5		TOBACCO—		
IRON—			Leaf,	none.	
Swedes bar,	a 5½		Manufactured,	8 a 15	
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½		WHITE LEAD—$	$2½ a 2 50	
English,	4 a		WINDOW GLASS—		
LARD—	12 a 14		8 x 10,	2¾ a 2¾	
LEAD—	8 a		10 x 12,	2¾ a	
			WOOL—	13 a 15	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—During the last week the receipts have been fair. Principal sales about 8¼.

Flour—We advance our figures to correspond with sales this morning.

Corn—Demand fully up to quotations.

Flaxseed in demand.

Turpentine—Yellow Dip 3 15, Virgin 2 60, Scrape 1 50; Spirits 41 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 3 70, virgin 2 90, hard 2 00. Spirits 40½, a decline of ½, a lot in extra order sold at 47. Common Rosin 1 50; No. 1, inferior 1 75. Tar 3 10 to 3 25. 100 bales cotton sold at 7¾ to 10. Rio Coffee 10½. Second hand Spirits bbls. $2. 2 rafts Timber sold at 6 50 to $8.

At New York, breadstuffs dull; Southern Flour 8 87 to 9 12; Corn 80 to 90. Cotton dull at ¼ decline since last steamer; middling uplands 9½. Turpentine 4 62 to 4 75. Spirits in demand at 40 to 40½—a decline.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Express Line.] Nov. 8, Str Southerner, with goods for Beaver Creek Co, J O Boon & Co, A J O'Hanlon, McDonald & McMaster, Jones & Lett, E C Hall, J W Sanford, Lash & Bro, T C Pfohl & Co, E Peary, J & T Wadhill, F Meller, Ramsey & Bro, E W Wilkings, E A Vogler & Co, Beasley & Houston, Miss S F Bagge, F & H Fries, Miss H Starbuck, D & W McLaurin, E M Holt, Benbow, Kyle & Co, J Ottarburg, B A Howell & Co, Cook & Johnson, D Gee.

[Cape Fear Line.] Nov. 13, Str Gov Graham, with goods for A A McKethan, J W Welch, S S Arey, Rev & Utley, E Belo, F K Armstrong, J T Andrews & Co, Island Ford Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, R Clapp, Worth Gardner & Co, J R & J Sloan, J Kendal, Deep River Co, J P Leach, J Cox, J M Worth & Co, S L Gilmer, A S Potts, Winbourn & Witty, J Worth & Son, Pier & Branin, S J Hinsdale, R J Holmes, J S Wear, J & O W Perry, S Perry, J W Field, P C Smith, J S Nelson & Co, E Banner, C N McAdoo, Dillon, Johnson & Co, Dr J Calloway, Barnhardt & Sullivan, R G Lindsay, J M Coffin, H L Myrover, R T Long, G W Williams & Co, Mrs S J Hart, Silver Hill Co, Lindsay Mining Co, D Murphy, P R & D C Harden, Lash & Moore, Horney & Hedgecock, Stanly & Murrow, Hauser & Wilson, Crumpler, York & Hamlin, S C & D Fox, A C McIntosh, Rev J Ingold, W L Steel, Jones & Lett, S Hobson, F Shenton, J H Thompson, Moss & Parker, J McIver, Elken Co, H C Wilson, R M Pearson, W H Carver, J M A Drake, Shelly & Field, N Henley.

River rose 1 foot since Saturday and rising.

Brothers Line. Nov. 10, Str Brothers, with 2 Flats in tow, and goods for E H Wharton, Holland & Pearce, A P Labarbe, N C Copper Co, F N James, J S Banks, E L & J A Pemberton, C G Wright, D Murphy, and 29 tons Slate for W Bell.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9.—New Brig Irene; Schrs. Mariel fm Saco, M Isabella fm Baltimore, Hope W Gandy fm N York, L Sanders fm Philad, Telegraph fm Topsail. 10.—Schrs. Radiant fm Beaufort, M Eliza fm Oak Island, J C Manson fm Shallotte, R W Brown fm N York, A Mitchell fm N York; Brigs Conrad and Joseph Albion fm Boston.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the approaching Session of the Legislature of North Carolina for an extension of the limits of the Town of Ashboro', Randolph County, and for amendment of the old Charter in relation to the choice of Town Officers. Application will also be made for a new Charter incorporating the Academies.

Nov. 9, 1854. 48¾t

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Committee appointed by the County Court to superintend the building of a new Jail for this county, will be held at the office of E. L. Winslow, Esq., in this Town, on Wednesday the 15th inst.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee and are requested to attend: Messrs. Henry Elliot, A. S. McNeill, E. L. Winslow, E. W. Barge, John Waddill, G. Deming, and D. G. McRae.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1854. 1t

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of Land at auction (as advertised in this paper for to-morrow,) is postponed until further notice. J. W. STRANGE.

November 13.

NOTICE.

ALL necessary preparations have been made to receive all articles to be exhibited at the first Annual Fair for the County of Cumberland, which will commence on WEDNESDAY the 22d inst. All are called upon to come and exhibit their best. The speech of Hon. A. W. Venable will be delivered at the Fair Grounds on Thursday, the 23d, at 12 o'clock, M.

☞ A Meeting of the Agricultural Society will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Nov. 11. 48

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tongueing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

Argus and Carolinian six mo.

10,000 FRUIT TREES

FOR Sale, mostly of large size, beautiful and thrifty growths, consisting of Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Apricot, Nectarine, Cherry and almost all other fruits. Besides a good assortment of Evergreen and deciduous Ornamental Trees for sale at the Pomological Garden, old stand, which has now changed its name to FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL GARDEN and NURSERY, by the subscriber. THOS. LINDLEY,

Cane Creek, Chatham County, N. C.

Nov. 9, 1854. 48-9t

Raleigh Register, Standard, and Star 4t.

PLANTS AND TREES.

THE Subscriber will be in Rockingham, Wadesborough, Cheraw, Society Hill, and Bennettsville, delivering Plants, about the last of this month.

All persons desirous of securing any of his choice collection of new Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Green-House Plants, and Hardy Plants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Dwarf Pears, &c., can be supplied by forwarding their orders without delay.

Catalogues supplied to applicants.

Address C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman,

Nov. 10. Fayetteville. 1t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having at the November Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Bladen County, obtained letters testamentary upon the Estate of James I. McRee, decd, gives notice to creditors to present their claims within the time specified by law, or this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors will make *immediate* payment.

☞ Persons having claims will confer a favor by filling a statement of their amount and nature with the subscriber immediately.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THERE will be sold upon the premises, on the 30th day of November, upon the usual time, the personal property of the deceased, to-wit: Stock, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c.; and at the Court House door, upon the 2d Monday of December, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) the plantation of the deceased, known as Grey's bay, containing between four and five hundred acres of land. A portion is prepared for cultivation, and ditches have been cut in another portion preparatory to reclaiming it.

There are two comfortable log houses and outhouses upon the same, and about two tasks of turpentine boxes, the larger portion of which were cut the present season.

H. H. ROBINSON.

Elizabethtown, Nov. 8, 1854. 48t2t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Davis & Willis are earnestly requested to settle their respective dues, as early as possible.

They have on hand their usual stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they will sell on good terms for Cash, Produce, or on short time to punctual customers, and to such only.

They are thankful for former patronage, and earnestly solicit its continuance. DAVIS & WILLIS.

Nov. 7. 1t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of N. C., to incorporate Spring Hill Academy in the County of Robeson.

Nov. 3, 1854. 48t2t

DANCING ACADEMY.

JOHN WORD presents his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, and respectfully informs them that he will open a Dancing School as soon as sufficient encouragement be given.

J. W. returns his sincere thanks for a rendition of past favors. A subscription list is left at the Fayetteville Hotel, where terms will be made known.

Nov. 7, 1854. 47-4

Dental and Surgical Instruments,

MAGNETO Electro Machines, a large assortment just received and for sale by

Nov. 8. J. N. SMITH. 47-tf

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

BEG to say to the gentlemen of Fayetteville, such as appreciate well made and handsome fitting garments, that they have just opened a new and elegant assortment of French and English CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and such fabrics—the qualities—are rarely seen in North Carolina.

We are determined to save you the necessity of sending North for COATS, PANTS, and VESTS. By leaving your measures with us, you will get such goods as none but first class Merchant Tailors keep, purchased and imported expressly for ordered work.

UNDER GARMENTS of the finest fabrics, a full supply. SCOTT & BALDWIN,

Oct. 27. Market Street. 44-tf1stJ

N. O. MOLASSES.

IN 10 gallon casks, a prime article.

Nov. 8, 1854. J. & T. WADDILL. 47-tf

TEAS! TEAS!!

HYSON, Imperial and Oolong, all of first quality, for sale by J. N. SMITH.

Nov. 8. 47-tf

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A Dangerous Eruption on the Skin, cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Case.—Edward Fenton, of Milk street, Boston, was for twelve years afflicted with eruptions, which covered the whole of his body, and even his face was disfigured with large blotches like small pox; he tried many reputed remedies, yet nothing did him any good. About seven months ago, he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, he found himself better in a fortnight, and in six weeks was entirely cured, by these Medicines. He has had no return whatever of the complaint from that time.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar; London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each; wholesale by the principal Druggists in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS New York, and Mr. J. HOKSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

JAMES E. METTS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August 23, 1854. 26tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜
[W. J. PEARCE.] [J. E. FERGUSON.
13tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1852. 79tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48 tf

H. FRAMBERT,
Confectionery and Variety Store,
Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dec. 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. [72tf.] JOS. UTLEY.

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.
Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.
Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments.
July 17, 1854. 63-1Y

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS
April 28, 1852. 86tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

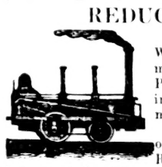
WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 3, 1854. 10-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.
No. 175 Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

D. & W. McLAURIN
ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.
Oct. 13. 35tf

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.
For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

Goods! Goods!
We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.
JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of Glue for Distillers use, for sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 12, 1854. 4tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
June 12, 1854. 4tf

Shemwell House,
Fayetteville, N. C.,
East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.
THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.
His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.
P. SHEMWELL.
Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into a partnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.
One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.
We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.
Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

CHARLES KLIEFMULLER,
SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
FOR
EGGERT & CO'S
Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright
PIANO FORTES,
NO. 232 PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Office at Raleigh, at Fr. Mahler & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building.
☞ Old Pianos taken in exchange.
Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6½, 7, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.
The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.
The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.
For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.
Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.
We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.,
232 Pratt Street, Baltimore.
May 20, 1854. 98tf

M. A. BAKER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.
Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.
Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.
All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 4, 1854 28tf

NOTICE.
DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.
W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.
Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.
July 26, 1854 17tf

JONES'S DIGEST
OF Reported Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, from Dec. 1845 to August 1853, inclusive, embracing all decisions subsequent to Iredell's Digest and previous to Dec. 1853. By Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. Reporter to the Supreme Court.
For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

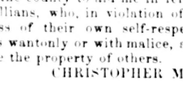
WANTED.
1000 BUSHELS of Rye; 500,000 lbs. well dried Rye straw, for which the highest market prices will be paid on delivery at our Store in Lower Fayetteville.
JESSUP & CO.
July 1, 1854. 10-tf

A. J. O'HANLON
HAS removed to the Brick Store next west of the Bank of Fayetteville, where he offers for sale low for Cash, Good Notes, or in exchange for country Produce,
80 Bags Rio Coffee,
20 " Laguira Coffee,
5 Hhds. P. R. Sugar,
50 Bbls. Coffee Sugar,
15 Hhds. Molasses,
50 Kegs Nails,
75 Boxes Candy,
40 Bags Shot,
1000 Lbs. Bar Lead.
ALSO,
Windsor Glass, Putty, Soap, Indigo, Madder, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Painted Pails, Brooms, Candles, Ink, &c.
Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to look over the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 2. 86-2m

SCHOOL BOOKS.
A LARGE STOCK just receiving
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 16.

Second Fall and Winter Stock.
STARR & WILLIAMS
ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS recently purchased by one of the firm at prices much lower than those of the early part of the season, among which may be seen
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERED AND FANCY MERINO SHAWLS,
with a large assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND UMBRELLAS.
Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to examine their goods.
Oct. 9, 1854. 39-tf

REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned have removed to the store on Hay Street, formerly occupied by M. McKinnon, one door west of Cook & Johnson, where they are receiving a large and compelte STOCK of GOODS in their line, comprising
GROCERIES of all kinds, Hardware; Cutlery; Hollow-ware; Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Turpentine Tools, &c.
They will sell Goods as cheap and on as favorable terms as any house in this place.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.
Aug. 17, 1854. 24-tf



TO PASSENGERS.
THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.
P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852 18tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.
THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.
July 25, 1854. 17tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire proof, and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854 4tf

$100 REWARD.
TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE
July 20, 1854. 15-

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.
GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.
Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.
A Pamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.
Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,
JNO. M. ROSE.
May 26, 1854. 300Y

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.
Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.
☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.
J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

STOW & SMART,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
THOMAS & FRANKLIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
No. 128 Pearl Street, and 94 Water Street,
NEW YORK.
July 8, 1854. 12-6mpd

COTTON BAGGING.
I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 8, 1853. 82tf

FOR SALE.
WILL be sold on Tuesday of November Court, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, M., the STEAM MILL property on the corner of Maxwell and Franklin Streets. The House will be sold separately if desirable, or one or both the Mills will be sold separately from the other property.
Persons wishing to purchase, can see the property on application to myself, or A. M. Campbell.
Terms—3 and 6 months. JOHN FORT.
Oct. 28, 1854. 44ts

Large Supply of Books and Stationery.
WE are just receiving our new stock of Books and Stationery, embracing
School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books of every description; Writing Papers, every kind and price; Drawing Papers, Tissue Paper, Bristol Boards, Tracing Paper, Perforated Boards, white and colored; Copying Books, and Copying Ink; Envelope Paper, Envelopes, of almost every quality, price and size; Slates and Pencils; Drawing Pencils; Newman's and Osborne's English and American Water Colors; Hair Pencils; Steel Pens and Pen Holders; Quills; Red, Black and Blue Ink; Indelible Ink; Ink Stands; Rulers; Sealing Wax; Wafers; Mathematical Instruments; Banker's Wallets; Pocket Books and Porte Monaies; Tooth Brushes; Thermometers; &c., Rodgers's and Wostenholm's Superior Pocket and Pen Knives; Razors, and Razor Straps; Cabas, or Ladies Reticules; Rosewood and Mahogany Writing Desks and Work Boxes, and many other articles unnecessary to enumerate.
☞ We would call the attention of country Merchants, and others to our New Stock, which we are prepared to sell on the best terms for CASH, or on credit to punctual customers.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 27, 1854.

BUTTER.
150 FIRKINS PRIME MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
5 bushels CRANBERRIES.
GEO. McNEILL.
Oct. 23, 1854. 43-3w

Fall and Winter Goods.
J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET,
ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmithing Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854 [3tf
☞ We ask the Planters and Dealers in town to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

NO. 3 MACKEREL.
SACK Salt, and Rice; also, fine and Common chewing Tobacco, for sale by
G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.
Oct. 26 43-tf

Henry's Commentaries on the Bible, in 6 volumes, 8vo. sheep. Scott's Bible in 6 volumes, and the same in 3 vol.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 27

NEW BOOKS.
NAUTICA, or Reef Rovings in the South Seas; Freaks of Fortune by J. B. Jones; History of Cuba, by Ballou; The Money Maker, and other Tales by Jane C. Campbell; Our Folks at Home, by Edw'd Tolliver. Alice Seymour, by Mrs. Gray. Nat Mosgrave, by Theodore Hook. 24 Series of Fanny Fern's Portfolio; Peter Schlemihl, in America, Lucinda, or Legend of the White Mountains; Romance of Travel; Adventures of Hunters and Travellers; Thrilling Stories of the Forest Frontier; A Child's History of England by Dickens; The Camp Fires of Napoleon; Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson, by Frost; Peterson's Familiar Science; Chambers's Miscellany, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.
Great Reduction in Price.
EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.
CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand
French Burr Millstones
Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale
Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.
Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.
R. M. ORRELL.
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
March 11, 1853. 70tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.
THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's *"understanding"* a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is *"Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish."* He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.
THOMAS GILL.
Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

100 *Reams Writing Paper,*
EMBRACING French, English and American Cap, Letter, Commercial Note and other Writing Papers, of all kinds, and at prices ranging from the lowest up.
Also, Antiquarian, Double Elephant, Royal, Medium, Demi and Cap Drawing Paper; Demi and Cap Bristol Boards; Perforated Boards of all descriptions; Buff Envelope, or Post Office Paper; Blotting Paper, &c.
50,000 Envelopes, of every quality and description.
Just receiving. E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct'r 2.

NEW BOOKS.
CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE, Tom Owen's Hive of the Bee Hunter; Further supplies of Fashion and Famine; Katharine Ashton, Wellington and Peel, Flush Times in Mississippi and Alabama, &c., &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1854.

Billiard Tables for Sale.
I HAVE two good Billiard Tables with all the fixtures, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms if application be made soon.
JAMES HALES.
Aug. 21, 1854. 24-tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,
No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,
—ALSO—
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

Staves! Staves!
☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES: Will pay the highest Cash prices.
JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—
E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee, "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county.
W. J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.
June 9, 1854. 4-tf

1854.
SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of
Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,
Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES.
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.
☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.
Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.
Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality.
Hay street, next door West of R. & E. J. Lilly.
March 17, 1854 80tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.
WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.
Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.
☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 7, 1853 51-tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.
WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.
FOULKES & MACRAE.
March 17, 1854 80tf

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.
THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.
DAVID MURPHY.
Feb'y 1854 74tf

$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.
The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.
FLEET R. PETERSON.
September 6, 1853. 26-tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1854. 64y-pd

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.
THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.
CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of
Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, &c.
A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.
All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.
March 30, 1853. 81tf

Carthage Hotel.
HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.
H. C. McLEAN.
Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by
STEDMAN & HORNE.
July 20, 1854. 16tf

Fall Trade, 1853.
I have received my Fall Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

LAND BROKER.
I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.
Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.
Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

NOTICE.
THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the C. F. & P. D. Nav. Company in Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 16th of this month. A large attendance is requested, as an interesting report relative to our work, will be made by Mr. E. A. Douglass, an Engineer of high character, and other important business will be before the meeting.
ALEX. MURCHISON, Pres't.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46-2w
Wilmington Commercial copy twice, and forward account to office of the Company in Pittsboro.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WE have received a large portion of our Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of a general assortment of Gents,' Ladies', Boys,' Misses' and Children's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes. With a large assortment of Servants' Shoes, common and extra sizes.
—ALSO—
Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Lasts, Sparables, &c. All of which will be sold low for CASH, or to prompt customers.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON
November 6, 1854. 46-3w

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE
CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2.25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls after 30 days.
Orders for Bbls left at the Stores of Messrs. C. & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.
ALSO,
125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th Oct. next from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.
G. W. LAWRENCE
Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854 39-tf

Large Trust Sale.
BY virtue of a Trust to me executed by A. H. Whitfield, for the purposes therein specified, I will, on the 11th of November next, expose to public sale at the Carriage Manufacturing Establishment of said Whitfield, in the town of Fayetteville,
2 fine Close Carriages,
2 Barouches, 5 fine Top Buggies,
2 second-hand Buggies,
10 Buggies without tops,
5 second-hand Barouches,
3 light Barouches and Rockaways,
And a great many other articles not here enumerated.
Terms of sale, three months credit, on sums over ten dollars.
JAMES KYLE, Jr., Trustee.
Oct. 16, 1854 [6tds

Land for Sale.
I OFFER for sale my TRACT OF LAND containing 1350 acres. This land is situate in Marion District, S. C., and is intersected by the road leading from Harllesville, S. C., to Cassina Ferry on Great Pedee, and from Marion C. H. to Batesville, and about nine miles from the former place. It is heavily timbered, and well adapted for farming, Turpentine, &c. A portion of the land is in a good state of cultivation, on which are comfortable buildings.
A further description is unnecessary, as purchasers will examine for themselves.
☞ A bargain can be had in the purchase of the land by an early application to the subscriber on the premises.
J. L. McRAE
Society Hill, S. C., July 15, 1854. 18-3m

LOOK HERE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased. The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.
A. B. JONES.
Juniper Spring, Moore county.
Oct. 23, 1854. 44-tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, *on the 8th inst.*, his negro man GEORGE. He is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, was raised in Richmond, Va., and sold to a negro trader a few months ago. I will give the above reward for his confinement in jail so that I get him again.
W. D. McNEILL.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 10, 1854. 39-3tw-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
In Equity.
Daniel B. McSween, John B. Wright and wife Jennette, C. C. McSween ex. Norman McSween, Murdock J. McSween.
Petition for the sale of Real Estate.
IT appearing to my satisfaction, that the Defendant Norman McSween, is not a resident of this State, he is hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to him and a decree be rendered pro confesso against him.
R. S. FRENCH, C. M. E.
Nov. 3, 1854. 46-6w

DENTISTRY.
D. W. C. BENBOW, Surgeon Dentist.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that agreeable to appointment, he is again at home. He may be found at his rooms, near the Market, where he will be pleased to receive calls and wait on those in need of a Dentist.
All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.
Oct. 2, 1854. 36-tf

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms.
Dry Goods, Groceries, Building Implements, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Liquors, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Wines, Musical Instruments,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
Furniture, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Window Blinds, Sash, Doors, Nails, Spikes, Iron, Steel, Castings, Axles, Springs, Bolts, Screws, Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, Shoe Findings, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Liquors, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Wines, Musical Instruments,
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT COMMISSION
Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. Nov 7—3m

4,500 Acres of Land for Sale.
THE subscribers offer for sale the above named quantity of Land, lying in the County of Bladen on the Cape Fear River, being the estate of the late James Smith, Esq., dec'd. These lands are now divided into three separate and distinct plantations, each supplied with comfortable dwellings and other buildings, situated in the pine woods, convenient to the plantations, and are perfectly healthy; they embrace large and valuable plantations of River land and reclaimed Swamp, together with large bodies of Turpentine lands; they lie all adjoining, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, either all to one, to three, or more, as may suit best. Either of the subscribers will exhibit the land, at any time, to persons wishing to examine them. Any further information may be obtained by addressing either one of the subscribers at Dogwood P. O., Bladen county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in these lands.
JOHN SMITH,
A. K. CROSLAND,
THOS. SMITH.
Aug. 18, 1854. 24-tf

$15 Reward.
RANAWAY from me about the 28th of July last, my negro man SAM. Said negro is dark complected and quick spoken, and when frightened looks quite grum. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 150 lbs. I will give Fifteen Dollars reward for the delivery of said negro to me, or in any jail so that I get him. Any information will be thankfully received at Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.
THOMAS ROPER.
Richmond county, Aug. 25, 1854. 28*tf